WHEN ECONOMISTS SELL THEMSELVES

—And How ?

By Academicus

The author, who is a well-known economist himself and writes with first-hand knowledge, makes a damning expose of the present state of post-graduate economic education in our universities. He ascribes three reasons for the existing evil: Firstly, the so-called research professors are only a little less blind than their students. Secondly, the university professorships have become a vested interest. Thirdly, the law of demand and supply has reduced economics to the journalistic level.

Above all, thanks to the war, the Indian economists—or those who pass as such—are out to sell themselves to the Government on maximum salaries as pseudo-experts. Shades of Ranade!

The "B.C. Weekly" would welcome more articles on this subject.

With the advent of a National Government, university men must assume more or less quickly the role which belongs to them quite properly in every free country. But, as in the case of every other aspect of our national life, the transition will neither be easy nor free from certain risks. This article seeks to expose the situation as it exists with reference to Economics.

During the last five or six years circumstances have conspired to place a premium and concentrated the spotlight on Economics and Economists. The change in the Government at the Centre has, if anything, intensified the demand for the economist's skill and guidance. There is already talk about an economic civil service and economic research for national guidance. The general feeling of deficiency in this respect is no doubt well-founded. For generations and particularly since the outbreak of the World War II, this country has become the happy hunting ground of a civil service which has hardly an equal in its clannishness, presumptuousness and ruthless pursuit of self-advancement.

I. C. S. Clan

It mattered little whether the work related to exports and imports, prices and production, markets and speculation, banking and high finance, tariffs and commercial policy, etc Everywhere, the members of the civil service were qualified to exercise their notorious omnicience and pushed themselves or rather each other into top jobs created and awarded by themselves. It is only a few months ago that an eminent scientist felt provoked to express his contempt publicly at these professional file-pushers presuming to sit at the head of scientific and research boards?

No country in the world has so entirely linked its fate with an ordinary competitive examination quite devoid of assurance of systematic or specialised teaching such as university courses and discipline have to offer. Few countries could have survived the invasion of such locusts, wave after wave, as India has survived. It is but urgent and inevitable that this clan should be shown its proper place in the Government of the country. But in eradicating one evil, we must not be blind to our shortcomings and limitations in other directions and must make sure that we secure the skill and knowledge we need. Although our observations here are limited to Economics, there is little doubt that they will find illustrations in other branches of knowledge as well.

Economics differ however and for this reason is positively more beset with dangers in one or two respects from other branches of knowledge. It is the misfortune of Economics that it is both a science and a practical subject which touches on the everyday affairs and activities of everybody. The result is that everybody thinks that he is qualified to sit in judgment on its scientific aspect and can discriminate between serious Economics and Economics which should not be allowed to appear on the doormat of a university. As we shall see, this intrusion of lay judgment on the scientific domain has become the curse and doom of Economics in India.

Research Racket

During the last 20 years or more, the Universities in India have sought to lay the foundations of Scientific Economics. Unfortunately, without making sure of the basic conditions which must precede progress in research, they proceeded to create research departments in which as a rule the salaries paid to the staff were more impressive than their competence. Little attention was paid to the courses or level of teaching in the affiliated colleges which were to supply the young men and women for training in research. The outcome has been a waste of resources, frustration and misdirection of young talent, a degree of disingenuity, the extent and causes of which are known only to those who can judge things on the expert level.

With the creation of post-graduate departments of research, there has come into existence in this country a new class of professors—university professors. The work of these departments and the university professors has to be judged by the contribution to knowledge made by the professors themselves and by the students placed under them for guidance and training.

As for the work of the students, there can be no two opinions on the subject among those competent and adequately well-informed to judge.

Among a hundred theses, which on ceremonial occasions are sometimes placed on parade to impress the unwary or lay distinguished visitors, not more than two or three could pretend to make a material addition to our knowledge. Almost all the rest are miserable compilation of facts and statistics scattered in many documents and have not even the merit of intelligent or analytical presentation.

How most of them ever earned a university degree for the aspiring young men will be a mystery to all except those who know the elaborate technique for conferring mutual obligations built up by our university professors.

Perhaps, we need not be unduly depressed over the poor quality of the students' output if we agree that main object to be sought is not addition to knowledge or original thought but experience of the methods, difficulties and pitfalls of research work. But unfortunately, our universities do not appear to be content with this degree of achievement. Many of these theses are actually published with the aid of funds placed by the universities at the disposal of the professors and their immature alumni. If an impartial tribunal were to investigate the quality of this printed output, the conclusions are hardly likely to be flattering either to the academic standard of the universities or the rectitude of their administration.

Miserable Record

The deep roots of this evil are laid bare when we pass in review the research record of the university professors themselves. These Economics Departments have now functioned for about 20 years and this country boasts of more than a score university professors. During these 20 years, how many books have been published by the professors which may be said to have presented any aspect of our economic life in a new setting or light?

It will be found on inquiry that such books hardly number half a dozen and some of them are by persons who do not bear this all too cheap distinction of university professorship.

And yet, during these 20 years, we have been face to face with almost every outstanding question which can affect the well-being of a country—tariffs, depression, banking, currency, planning, war finance, exchange, controls, etc.

Need we be astonished if people who are themselves incapable of any serious research are able to make no impression on the work of the young men entrusted to their charge? The number of students whom some of these professors claim to guide during a single year and the amazing variety of subjects under investigation will cause mirth and laughter anywhere except in our universities dominated by non-academic men all too willing to be impressed by the quantity of students and thesis disposed of in a single year.

This singular predicament merely brings us face to face with the most fundamental question how people of such calibre ever climb to such positions and manage to maintain any reputation as professors at all. A fearless exposure of the insidious forces which have conspired to make such scandals possible is needed if the process of wholesale sabotage of university standards and academic achievement prevailing in this country is to be effectively and finally arrested.

Worship Of British Degrees

The starting point of this evil is the indiscriminate worship of British university degrees without inquiry about their real quality in each individual case. The London School of Economics is undoubtedly the proper centre for specialisation in diverse branches of Economics.

Most of our university professors will be found to have acquired their qualifications at this institution but, instead of making them as in other countries the starting point of meritorious academic work, palmed them off as the final proof of their academic maturity!

Yet, no one of any judgment who has spent some time in London could be unaware of two unmistakable facts Moving among Indian students and watching their progress in research or undergraduate work, one wonders how the presence of most of them in the institution could possibly be justified on purely educational grounds. Most of those who are imprudent or honest enough to acknowledge the study of principles and economic analysis as the only possible foundation of subsequent practical or academic work find the lectures too many, the work too strenuous and the level of exposition too high to derive much benefit. As for those who undertake research, a little superficial acquaintance with their work is sufficient to cause despair about the utter non-existence of the very basis of research—the grasp of analytical economics

And this brings us to the second unmistakable fact adverted to above. Almost every Indian student who elects to appear for a research degree plunges into what to the foreigner is the chaos and darkness of Indian Economics, gropes for months among old Government publications and reports, throws himself after rejection by every well-known economist on the goodness and natural kindliness of one professor who has made it a mission of life to rescue every Indian student from his well-deserved humiliation and, at the end of two years, produces a gem to illumine the dark recesses of the economists' domain.

Those Doctorates

It was no cruel joke but a blunt statement of truth when an Indian educational officer opined that if a volume of the Imperial Gazettier were submitted as a thesis at a British University, a degree must follow as a matter of course.

It would be unfair to place the blame of this outcome on the British universities themselves. It must go against the grain of most academicians, some of them much advanced in years, to decline a degree to a young aspirant after he has laboured according to his strength for some years, lived in a strange country and incurred very heavy expenditure. After all, the same degree is conferred for a number of thesis in a single year and yet while a few of them take their well-deserved place as permanent additions to economic literature, most of them do not very properly emerge from the obscurity in which they found their birth.

The evil lies in the unwarranted and indiscriminate importance ascribed to these degrees. Examples are well-known of young men who could not obtain even the third or fourth class degree after five or six attempts: who presented thesis the mysterious birth-process of which is known only to themselves; who during their years of stay at foreign universities made themselves famous for less than mediocre talents or undignified bluffing and adventuring. Yet, within five years of their arrival home, they are found in occupation of university professorships and readerships!

Mutual Adulation Association

Once in occupation of these readerships and professorships, they have quickly developed a marvellous technique of self-defence and mutual advancement. As in most cases, though not all, university professors do no undergraduate work, they have assumed the status and manners of a special caste set above others who have to teach in specialised or non-specialised undergraduate institutions.

It would be interesting to know what opinion they hold of professors at well-known foreign universities who undertake undergraduate work as a matter of course. The special organ through which they make all their mutual arrangements and adjustments is the Indian Economic Association and its Annual Conference. Once a year, they foregather from all parts of India, stage desultory discussions on Papers contributed mostly by young men just out of the portals of universities, allocate examinerships on an agreed 'quid pro quo' basis and most important of all, draw up and pledge their honour to observe a succession list of Association and Conference Presidentships for the next year and [illegible] years thereafter.

Their work is apparently crowned with success since the Government of India has created in recent years a number of economists' committees for post-war reconstruction and appointed to them every university professor who figured on the calendar of a university or who haunted the corridors of the Delhi Secretariat or at least, sent a telegram of protest against exclusion.

Having got so near the headquarters of the Indian Government, their patriotism would not suffer them to rest in peace until they found some scope for service in the cause of the economic advancement of their poverty-ridden country. But this brings us to the third aspect of research work in India.

Who Bears Ranade's Mantle Now?

Ever since the days of Ranade, it has been the constant care of Indian economists to uphold and advocate national economic policies against the assaults and encroachments of alien and foreign interests. Those who have

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(John) BULL'S EYE ON UNCLE SAM

David Low—A Self-Portrait

By David Low

(In N. Y. Times Magazine)

The famous cartoonist has a gentle go at the dwellers in the land of dollars and skyscrapers, of course looking through the eyes of an ordinary man in the street in 'old' John Bulls Land'.

The emerging picture is ludicrous, absurd and full of misconceptions—but is it?

What do we British think of you Americans now? That depends. Averages always misrepresent individuals, especially individuals who might know what they are talking about. We have morons who think Hollywood is the capital of the United States—principal industries, Crime and Love—just as you have yours with their ideas of the British as a lot of imperialist Communists run by the House of Lords I hasten to announce in advance, therefore that the following views are those of a mythical John Smith and are not necessarily my own.

Now that the war is over and the GI's have gone home, what impression have they left with John Smith? He liked the good ones, naturally. Fresh faces, cheerful chewing grins; generous friendly, sometimes shy; they took over Denman Street as a crap-shooting ground, they monopolized his taxis and movie theatres, but they were kind to children and old ladies. "You'd never know they were foreigners. They're just like us." That's the highest praise from the British.

John didn't care so much for the sort that couldn't hold their drink and were inclined to overstatement about the American part in the war. (Unfortunately this sort were always insisting that they were Americans, which the good ones didn't.) He positively disliked the bad ones who flashed knives and went in for race riots (which John couldn't make head or tail of—"Life", liberty and the pursuit of happiness, I presume?"); and the occasional rat like that so-and-so who drove around a stolen Army truck having fun by trying to run down cyclists.

Why Scrape Skies?

Direct contact registers fairly concise impressions. Americans, it seems, have a happy knack of coining new and vivid words, coupled with a strange way of cluttering up speech with unnecessary prepositions ("face up to" for "face", "visit with" for "visit", etc.). They have a respect for the Past, though they don't always make a distinction between living and dead tradition.

When abroad they like to stand in historic places and say, "My! Whaddya know!" They gaze with embarrassing reverence at the King's Gold Coach (which John himself cracks gags about), but if he starts explaining the Constitution to them they are not interested. They have little Past of their own, so 200 years seems a long time to them and they are inclined to lump together everything older than that as practically B. C. Their knowledge of history is amenable rather than accurate. Many think that Columbus and the Pilgrim Fathers were Americans; and that the automobile, the motion picture, television and rader were American inventions.

So far, clear. If John's picture of the background—the American scene—is slightly more erratic, that should be expected, since the means of his instruction about that are erratic too. If it lacks balance and sometimes touches fantasy, that is because the popular press, cinema and radio (yours and his) tend to overemphasize the romantic and the dramatic and to leave out dull deserts of important truth; and if occasionally it moves him to comparisons unflattering to you, that is because he (like you) has his national prejudice.

It is unnecessary to linger on those familiar features of American life accepted by John as remarkable, if not enviable. Skyscrapers, say. ("Can't be comfortable, whatever they say, what with airplanes crashing through the wall, lift-men going out on strike and suicides flying past your window during slumps.") ..... Central heating. "Lowers resistance, you know. Makes 'em unable to stand the cold, like us British. Can't you stand the heat either; have to be continually dousing themselves with ice." Tuxedos. ("Good Lord! he's wearing the wrong tie!")

John finds many American things good. The coloured pictures of beautiful soups in the magazines; automobiles, some (not all) of the music; the folk-songs. (Ah yes. There's nothing more moving than to hear an Englishman in song about his longing to go Back Home to Dixie or to travel along the Santa Fe Trail without knowing where the devil these places are.) John likes good American movies, in spite of a resentful conviction that Hollywood uses its economic advantage unfairly to block good British and French films, so that it can buy them in, burn them and remake them with lavish vulgarity.

Winkle's Dilemma

American politics, as John hears of them, are very confusing. There seem to be two Parties, Republicans and Democrats, but these labels mean nothing at all, since no Republican is opposed to Democracy and no Democrat wants to abolish the Republic. These Parties are not at all like the British, which have the people who want things done on one side and the people who don't on the other. American Parties, to John, are not only mixed, but by the photograpns have the same people. (Americans don't realize how well defined has become the American political type).

The function of Congress (John has never heard of your State Governments) or its relation to the Executive are imperfectly understood by John. Most of the time politicians seem to devote themselves with enthusiasm to frustrating the President by debating obstructively about how to expand Exports by contracting Imports, or the need to combat "Red" influence (using the term "Ded" as Hitler used "Jew" to describe anybody one doesn't like.)

John's feeling is that the American system of Government is interesting, but that the British system is preferable, being more democratic. Your Executives can't be sat on a bench and publicly questioned daily about their doings by responsible public representatives; and they can't be sacked and replaced overnight if their answers don't give satisfaction. Your President answers questions, when he feels like it, to the Press, which has no more responsibility than it cares to take; and no one ever heard of an American President getting the sack. The British, says John, prefer Government of the people, for the people, by the people.

Filibustering And Skullduggery

Perhaps, thinks John, this remoteness of the Executive in the United States accounts for the many badly informed politicians who make speeches denouncing the British for dropping bombs on Pearl Harbour and demanding that Ireland be given Home Rule immediately. It may account, too, for the irresponsibility with which some of them approach their tasks. He has heard of special American words to describe American political practices: filibuster, boondoggling, logrolling, skullduggery, etc. These are meaningless but sinister-sounding to John.

The same cause may account, too, for the difference between the British and American conceptions of duty to the democratic will. To John, who, having elected a Parliament, usually obeys the laws it makes whether he likes them or not, it seems that the Americans elect a President and Congress and then each exercises his own judgment as to whether the laws are good or bad, and if his decision be unfavourable, then has no compunction in turning them inside out.

Faking income-tax returns, trafficking in hooch, patronizing the black market, and so on, make, it appears, a background upon which flourishes that Crime (with a capital C) which John knows by the movies and newspapers to be a striking feature of American life. Dillinger, Capone, Murder Inc. Why, reflects John, isn't this Crime stamped out? Must be because they haven't got an efficient police force like ours. Or perhaps the police are disheartened. Certainly, in the uncivilized parts of the United States, where people dress up in nightgowns and roast one another the police seem to have given it up as a bad job he thinks Rum place. Wild.

Americans are usaully rich, though of course they count in dollars, not in pounds, and therefore it takes four of their millionaires to make one of John's. Even the workers are well off, too, with radios, refrigerators and washing machines as a matter of course, and turning up to work in their cars smoking cigars. They are backward in the organization of labour, because Americans don't understand unions as instruments of order, and prefer strikes. John thinks America has no safeguards against big convulsions of labour except incursions to dictatorship by the President.

American millionaires congregate in a place called Wall Street, where they exercise their Money Power in the political practices mentioned earlier. As befits the wide norizons American Industry is expansive and vast in its enterprises, and it hires Science to find new fields for successful exploitation. It was inevitable that sooner or later someone should discover that Love was profitable; the potentialities of profit in service to youth should not be overlooked.

Land Of Romance

The copious advertising of perfumes, cosmetics, oils, cintments and glamour fixings, the selling-angle of which is usually that they make the female irresistible to the male or vice versa; and the popular songs dilating exclusively and so feelingly on the theme of one person longing to clasp another person as to cause maidens to swoon in public at their hearing may suggest that Americans are unduly preoccupied with romantic sex—or it may mean merely that Industry is creating sales atmosphere.

American women are smart, capable and attractive. They make such good mothers that the fact is celebrated in a national Mothers Day. John observes the contest for the Glorification of American Womanhood between those who seek to robe her in the mantle of Uplift and those who seek to take all her clothes off. Emphasis on Love in film titles and lurid advertising of boy chasing girl within, are, the film industry says, the only sure lure into the cinema. That is "hobby-sox appeal." A little child shall lead them.

America is the country of the Young. In its adolescent approach to the business of living lies matter for perturbation to grown-ups, because the future expects much from America—nothing less than leadership and the realization of that democracy to which both Americans and British aspire. To John, educated to political awarness by long years of mixing with the outside world, the issues which will govern human happiness or misery in the future are complex and delicate and to be solved only by understanding, not emotion; by reason, not prejudice; by judgment, not hysteria.

Too Emotional

Are these the attributes of the Young? The Americans John met before and after the war strike him as having had an astonishing level of innocence as the What It Was All About. Very few indeed seemed able to describe with any precision the working principles of the democracy under which they lived, much less those of Hitler's Nazism, over which they engaged in a fight to the death. (It was significant that Americans talked of "the Krauts" where John talked of "the Nazis.") And from happenings in recent months he deduces, to his own dismay, that large blocks of American opinion on certain post-war problems are characterized more by emotion than by understanding.

John must assume that old-fashioned national patriotism was the spur to American Youth in the recent war; but in the solution of present world problems, national patriotism is the last thing that is needed. John knows from experience that the American people are warmhearted; but warmheartedness uninformed easily becomes warmheadedness, which is the enemy of wisdom.

Leaders, great leaders, have sprung from the American people in the past, John knows; and today there are voices. But under democracy it is the support they get from the people that will determine their power to control events. "I hope to God ." says John, fervently.

Ludicrous, of course. Mistaken ideas, absurd errors, I am sure my American friends will agree. I tender my sympathy Evidently quite a job of clearing up misconceptions requires to be done here also.

Simple Science

Why Hairs Stand On End

BY DR. GERALD WENDT

Q. Why do your hairs "stand on end" when you shiver?

A. Apparently a left over from man's fur-covered past. Shivering contracts the smooth muscles just beneath the skin making the hair stick straight out. On a hairy animal this helps to hold a layer insulating air close to the skin for warmth.

* * * *

Q. Why do snakes stick out their tongues?

A. To listen. A snake has no ears, but its tongue is covered with sensitive nerve endings which catch all vibrations in the air, including sound waves. The waving tongue detects any motion in the vicinity.

Q. Does drinking coffee in the evening really keep people awake?

A. Yes. Coffee contains the drug caffeine, a nerve stimulant. But people differ greatly in their susceptibility to it. In some cases, it is so long before the caffeine takes effect that the drinker can get to sleep ahead of the kick.

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Q. Why does silverware tarnish?

A. Sulphur gases in the air react with the metallic silver to form a film of black silver sulphide. Nearly all the sulphur gases in the air come from burning coal. Where coal is not much used, silver seldom tarnishes.

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Q. Why is a glass tumbler likely to break if hot water is poured into it?

A. Ordinary glass expands and contracts greatly with changes of temperature. If the tumbler wall is thick, the side that is heated by the water must expand, while the outside does not. The resulting strain may be sufficient to break the glass.

* * * *

Q. What causes Indian summer?

A. As fall comes on and the slanting rays of the sun give less heat, the weather cools. But there is still enough warm air to produce—in periods of calm—the mild, hazy weather called Indian summer (possibly because the Redskins were once blamed for smoke in the air).

—(NANA).

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A NEW CAPITAL FOR NEW INDIA

By Dr. Balkrishna Keskar

Delhi (either old or new) is utterly unsuited, says the author, to be the centre of a Free India. Geographically, strategically or culturally Delhi has nothing in its favour. Of course it has the historical association of ancient dynasties, but that is hardly a virtue in the new world of the common man. Dr. Keskar suggests the plateau of Malwa as an ideal location for India's capital.

The provisional national government is installed in Delhi. Though we must not expect fireworks from it, it is the harbinger of better things to come. It is formed with the express purpose of carrying out the transition of British imperialist power into a government of Free India. It will try to make the work of the Constituent Assembly as quick as possible and for a rapid transfer of power.

We all wish it success though none will minimise the difficulties in the way. It might or might not quickly attain its objective. We all hope it will. But there is no doubt that the objective is near achievement, and we are all preparing plans for the reconstruction of our country.

Taken For Granted

Now where does the Capital of India stand in our conception of things to come? I am sure that in the minds of most planners, the question does not arise at all. The capital is something taken for granted. In the glare of grandiose schemes, such a small thing pales into insignificance. Our High Command most probably thinks that as there is a country, there will after all be a capital and that is all that matters. The Capital is an unavoidable necessity and it has to be somewhere.

It is a grave blunder to minimise the importance of the character or geographical location of a capital. It is the nerve centre or ganglion of the country's consciousness. The fact that Paris was the capital of France or Moscow that of Russia has played an important part in the orientation of French or Russian history and development of their culture. Paris has in fact played the part of advance guard of French Revolution. Deprived of Paris France lost half her energy and elan. The situation of Moscow in the heart of Russia has vitally changed the course of Russia's destiny.

The character of a country is typified by its capital. Its situation has a strategic significance in the defence plans of the Military High Command. When Kemal Ata Turk transferred the capital from Istanbul to the barren plateau of Anatolia, it was not only a move of military strategy, for the better protection of the country's nerve-centre, but also a symbolic gesture signifying breaking away from the bondage of past traditions and building up of a new morale and a fresh outlook for the country.

No Easy Task

The search of a suitable capital is not such an easy task as some people might think. Many countries easily and in the natural course of things find their capital while others spend centuries in shifting from one place to another before finding their true centre. India has not been particularly fortunate or happy in this respect. In the course of history she has changed capitals many times.

The English first settled down at Calcutta but later, when they overran the whole country, the glamour of Delhi, the Capital of the Moghuls, caught them. They thought of emulating the Moghuls. By moving the capital to Delhi they expected to strike the imagination of the Indian people as the inheriters of the Imperial mantle.

All things considered I cannot imagine a place so utterly unsuited to be the Capital of a new and Free India as Delhi. It was no doubt the Capital of a kingdom during the time of Prithviraj but it should be remembered that it was the capital of a comparatively smaller kingdom. It used to be the capital of many passing dynasties. The Moghuls adopted it as their capital though Agra got a preference for some time.

No Virtues In Delhi

Excepting the glamour (if at all it can be called an attraction now) of the Moghuls it is difficult to find a single virtue in favour of Delhi to make it the Capital of India. Regarding India as it is today Delhi is not centrally situated; it is pretty well up in the north. Its physical features are most uninviting. It is surrounded mostly by an arid area and is on the borders of the Indian desert. The whole region is flat and unfruitful. The climate is extreme without any palliative virtue.

Strategically, taking recent developments into consideration, it is not at all protected and is, very near the frontier. The creation of autonomous units on the model of Pakistan, will accentuate this geographical and strategic weakness.

In other respects, it has no extra virtues to soften its visage. It is not an all-India cultural centre. It guards no doubt a vestige of the old imperial culture but it has already become archaic. Delhi has not much to boast of as a centre of commerce and industry. It has no literary or artistic traditions.

A British Outpost

The newly created capital of New Delhi is even more a lifeless city. Built at huge expense, its architecture is uncouth and baroque. The unartistic hand of the Britisher is visible everywhere. It has no genuine literature, no real art (excepting pseudo-art so much admired by the smug and fat-salaried officials) no music excepting that of the artists who flock to the mela of A.I.R. Its population consists of high-salaried officials living in isolated villas and a whole retinue of camp followers ranging from assistants and clerks, living in barrack-like and unlovely cabins, to shopkeepers and contractors who cater to their wants and caprices and chaprasis and bearers who wait on them.

New Delhi has hardly any real citizens; it is in fact more of an encampment than a city. Its main attraction, the Connaught Circus, appears like a circus and not like the great artery or square of a great city. The New Delhi social world consists practically of official snobs, the worst and most contemptible snobs in the world, petty-minded, without any real culture or education, without imagination, aping blindly and haughtily the dress, manners and living ways of their superiors and whose one and supreme aim is to get by hook or crook more pay.

It is a world where everybody is graded in the hierarchy according to the salary he gets and where one getting hundred rupees more takes care not to mix with one who gets less. A city containing such a population is a conglomeration without any real life or organic unity. It will never have that creative force necessary for producing great and noble traditions. As it is, it is a revealing symbol of present-day India. It is a worthy capital for the Viceroy of the British King. Its bizarre character pictures faithfully the face of the Government of India under British domination but it will be a sorry and unworthy capital for New India.

New Centre Necessary

Delhi can not be rejuvenated and rebuilt to suit the glorious new traditions that we would like to initiate. It is the graveyard of Empires. During the last one thousand years dozens of them have come and gone and left their heap of rubble-stones to mark their glory. It is an old and decayed organism. Let the British Empire be the last to leave its heap of stones in this graveyard. I don't think we are like them desirous of wearing the mantle of the Moghuls.

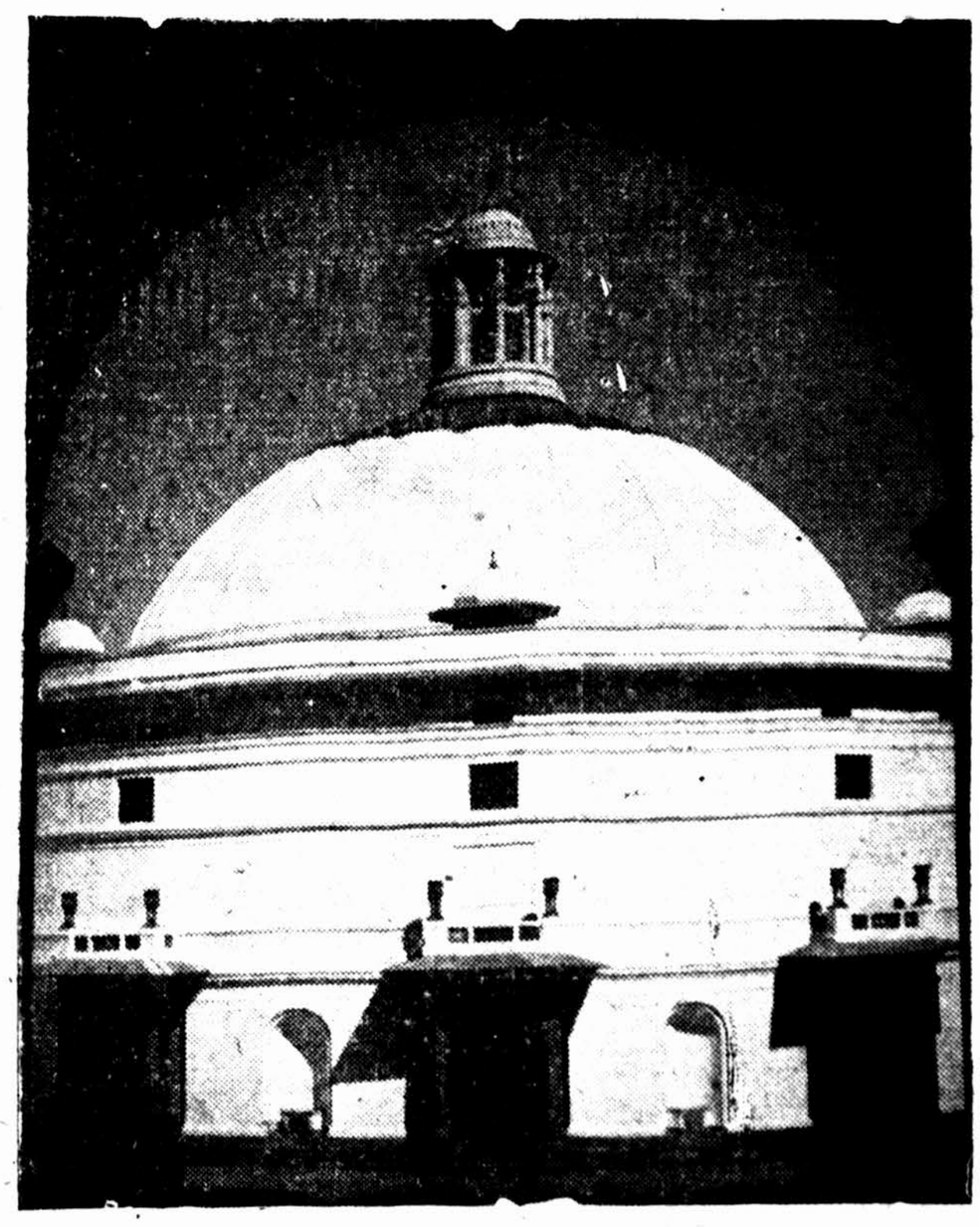
New India with her new configuration, her new ideology, and her new requirements needs a new centre symbolising the new spirit pervading this nation. If we have sufficient audacity we can strike the imagination of the Indian masses by creating a new capital, an ideal city, which will become a worthy center of renascent India It will symbolise, as it did in Turkey, the new forces that are shaping the structure of this ancient land.

There will be, no doubt, sceptics and doubters who will express their apprehension and will also talk of the expense. But all investments in a national cause are not returned in so many per cent interest. National well-being and growth are as much a percentage of interest on any investment as hard cash, probably more. And if we have the will we can find the way without wasting enormous sums. The creation of a real and worthy center as Capital will most certainly accelerate the progress of Free India towards homogeneity.

The Alternatives

The problem of finding a suitable place is not so bewildering or complicated as some people might fear. Many cities or places in the central region of the country can be considered suitable due to some advantage or other. Some suggest Jubbulpore, others Allahabad. There is also the suggestion of a geographist friend that it should be located somewhere in C. P. Personally, I consider that the plateau of Malwa, the region of Ujjain, Indore, Dhar and Mandu, fulfils ideally all the conditions. It has an excellent and healthy climate. It is centrally situated and is a good defendable region from the strategical point of view. It was well-known in former times also as a region of learning and culture. Its fertility and productivity is well-known. If our Capital is situated in this region it will best serve the purposes and needs of the future federation.

But the important question is whether at the proper time we will be able to show sufficient imagination and boldness and take such an unprecedented step. I very much fear that the line of least resistance will triumph and it will be considered more important not to raise many controversies. Let us hope that at least some of our leaders will exert their weight in this matter and press for a change from the present cheerless capital.



Can a constitution for Free India be framed inside this uncouth heap?

Buying A Hat In Paris

BY JUDY BARDEN

Hats, hats, hats! Although you see few on the streets of Paris today, people must be wearing them somewhere, because the milliners are inundated with work, salons are crowded with screaming, chattering, excitable women pushing and fighting to see how they look in the manor mirrors around the walls.

At one time I was slightly fascinated by Paris Hats. Now to use the old army expression, "I couldn't care less." There's just nothing exciting to me about Paris hats after the two I bought in New York six months ago.

I remember an American friend gazing at my English hat in horror, when I arrived in New York. There was something of tolerance, humour and sympathy in her eyes as she whisked me off to a milliner she knew. Within five minutes after entering that glorious salon I had bought two hats. There was no fuss, no bother.

The milliner brought out two hats, put them on my head and said in decisive tones, "These are for you." I agreed they were for me. I still have them and love them.

Try to do that in Paris! The saleswomen here won't let you make up your mind. They shower hats upon you, insisting that you try them out. While you are doing this, knowing you aren't going to like them, the original hat you half liked is whisked away, and to try to find it is like trying to find a needle in a haystack.

You can't pay for a hat either. There is never anybody around who knows what anything costs. That's something they will let you know sometime in the next three weeks.

At that point you don't care any more about hats or prices or anything. You have worked yourself into an irritable, thirsty mood, and as you battle your way through hills of hats and women, the only thought calms your nerves is that you've probably saved around 10,000 francs for something that wasn't worth 2,000 anyway.

AMERICA BACKS REACTION IN CHINA

By Agnes Smedley

Last week we published an article regarding the part played by the Soviet in the civil war in China. The other side of the medal is presented by Agnes Smedley in the present article. She openly accuses the United States of building up a fascist China under Chiang Kai-Shek, "the fountain-head of all reaction in China." "The new American imperialism," said a Chinese General summing up the present situation, "is trying to put China in its pocket."

Shortly after General George Marshall left for China last year, an American army officer of long experience in that country, said to me: "Marshall can do nothing so long as Chiang Kai-Shek is in power. Chiang is the fountain-head of all reaction in China, and so long as he remains in power there will be no peace and no democracy." Again after January 10, when different Chinese political parties signed their agreement to establish a coalition democratic government under which both Kuomintang and Communist Party armies were to be amalgamated into a Chinese National Army, that same army officer remarked: "Now look out for skulduggery!"

The skulduggery began before the ink on the January agreement, which was anathema to the Kuomintang right-wing, was dry. Headed by the Generalissimo, Kuomintang reactionaries set in motion a long chain of events which wrecked it by March. According to American authorities returned from China, these reactionaries operated according to a strategic plan in three stages. In the first, or preparatory stage, the democratic movement was to be wiped out—bribed into betrayal, terrorized into silence or branded as "Communist"—so that the China problem might be sold to America as an outright Kuomintang-Communist conflict for power.

War Of Extermination

During stage two, Kuomintang armies—by then equipped with American lend-lease and financed by American loans—were to launch a war of extermination against the Communist armies. America was to be drawn into this war in support of the Kuomintang, while Soviet Russia was expected to intervene in support of the Communists. This situation was expected to lead into stage three—war between Russia and the United States, with all China as a battlefied.

During the May conference of the Kuomintang in Nanking, reliable reports quoted Chiang Kai-shek as stating that "we have three more months to prepare, and three months thereafter to finish the Communists."

This strategic plan was first whispered about, then dinned into the all too willing ears of high American officers and American monopolists, until today reactionaries of America and China speak of the "inevitability" of a Russian-American war. Neither Fate nor God is responsible for this plot. It is man-made.

In late July, at the end of his three "preparatory months", the Generalissimo issued final orders for civil war. A copy fell into Communist hands and was delivered to General Marshall who, with our new Ambassador, flew with it to Kuling, to which mountain resort Chiang had gone to give the impression that his subordinates, not he himself, were responsible for what was to come. But civil war began as scheduled.

On August 14, Chiang issued his VJ-DAY declaration from Kuling in which he tried to absolve himself and his party from all responsibility for civil war, placing the blame on the Communists. Formally addressed to the Chinese people, that declaration was in reality propaganda directed at America whose guns, money, and recognition are the sole support of his regime.

Consider the following lines in that declaration:

> "War-time legislation restricting civil liberties has been removed and amended.....Relief is being given to the famine area.....The taxation system has been improved."

Reaction Rampant

On August 13, one day before Chiang's declaration, Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, one-time ardent Kuomintang member, now president of the Chinese Association of Labour (C.A.L.), appealed to world labour for help against government attacks on the labour and democratic movements. Government officials and police, he wired, had just seized C.A.L. offices in many provinces, arrested twenty members, and seized the Workers' Hospital and two welfare centres established in Chungking with A.F. of L. and C.I.O. contributions.

In May the Chinese secret police demolished the newspaper plant of the "Chinfeng Jih Pao" organ of the Democratic League in Sian, beat up its staff, and shot and left its editor for dead. Mr. Wang Jen, a lawyer who dared take the case to court, was arrested and executed, and a cynical notice published that he had been executed as an opium addict!

What happens to the many democrats who have been kidnapped or who have "disappeared" in the past year?

In May twenty-six professional men in Nantung, a city north of Shanghai, disappeared after disobeying police orders not to testify before the visiting American-Chinese Truce Team. A few days later the corpses of four of the men were dragged from the nearby river. They were trussed up with wire, their eyes had been gouged out, and their bodies had been mutilated. Their names: Sun Tien-ping, editor of the local Kuomintang daily; Ku Hsin-yi, member of the local art academy; Li Tien-tse, of the Chinese Writers' Association; and Chien Su-fan, teacher in the Nantung Middle School.

Also in May the police closed down all bookstores and cultural organizations in Canton, while an organized mob demolished two liberal dailies which were branded as "Communist." The two papers had exposed government corruption in UNRRA supplies, tracing one big shipment of relief rice to the Fifty-fourth Kuomintang Army. Another shipment of relief flour arrived in Canton with three hundred bags missing and, when asked to explain, the relief official in charge replied: "A strong wind came up and blew them off the boat into the sea."

Series Of Assassinations

After the March plenary session of the Kuomintang had unilaterally altered the January agreement so that neither the Democratic League nor the Communists could accept its decisions, the Kuomintang tried to split the Democratic League by bribing its leaders. As the planned date for civil war drew near and these democrats still refused all bribes, the secret police in Kunming on July 11 assassinated Mr. Lee Kun-po (graduate of Reed College, Portland, Oregon), one of the League's chief leaders and editor of its weekly organ in Kunming. At Mr. Lee's funeral ceremony four days later, Professor Wen I-to, graduate of the University of Chicago and for ten years professor of literature in the American-supported Tsinghwa College, delivered a caustic and heroic speech against the secret police. A few hours later Professor Wen and his elder son were also assassinated. Eleven other Kunming professors, also marked for death, and their families then took refuge in the American Consulate in Kunming.

Following these outrages, thirteen outstanding Chinese professional leaders risked death by cabling the Human Rights Committee of the U. N. in New York, reminding it that the assassins had used American pistols with silencers and that only government secret police were armed with such weapons, given them by the United States Office of Strategic Services.

Generalissimo Chiang's remarks on "taxation improvement" must also be considered against a factual background. In May thousands of peasants in Chiang's home province of Chekiang marched to Hangchow and petitioned the government against three new rice taxes, one of them the government "Food Loan" by which peasants are stripped of grain to feed Kuomintang armies and finance local administrative bureaus.

When the Chekiang peasants, having received no relief, rioted, government troops suppressed the uprising, burned down homes, and executed 150 peasant leaders.

Backing Of U. S. A.

Americans blame such conditions on the Chinese government, but the Chinese people cannot forget that when the Japanese surrendered last year the Kuomintang dictatorship was so weak and so universally hated that it could have been replaced by a democratic government had not America propped it up with guns and money. During the war we armed twenty Kuomintang divisions and thousands of Chinese secret police. Within the past year, however, 'forty' Kuomintang divisions have been equipped with our lend-lease. In addition hundreds of bombers and fighters, 231 warships, and open and secret loans said to total some four billion dollars, have been given Chiang's dictatorship. Our planes and ships transported Kuomintang armies to battle stations in the heart of Communist-held territory on the pretext of disarming Japanese. At the present moment six thousand Japanese troops in Shansi Province and thousands of Japanese espionage agents, some of them in Peking, still operate under the command of the Chinese government. On the pretext of keeping the railways open, American marines still occupy Chinese territory.

Reading reports of government gangsterism, assassinations and corruption, Americans say our government has "blundered", or that General Marshall has been "outwitted." Better-informed people insist that in late 1944, when General Joseph Stilwell was recalled certain elements in our government and certain financial interests decided to turn China into another Spain, and that General Hurley's resignation did not alter their plans.

We may think that our government has "blundered", but the Chinese people know to their cost that our "blundering" has all been in the direction of reaction.

For months now a flood of protests and appeals from Chinese from every strata of society has been pouring into this country, demanding the withdrawal of American troops and military supplies from China and asking that no more aid be given until there is a coalition democratic government. The Chinese press in China did not dare publish even Madame Sun Yat-sen's statement.

Yankee Imperialism In Action

The State Department has now announced that, despite all such appeals, American troops will not be withdrawn from China—a statement which will merely fan the flames of rising anti-American feeling in China. We Americans will be dangerously wrong if we believe Kuomintang propaganda that this rising anti-American feeling is "Communist-inspired." It is universal—and American actions, not Chinese Communists, are responsible for it. On June 26, John Roderick, A. P. correspondent, wrote from Peiping that "American prestige is careening downhill at a rate so precipitous that it will take most drastic action in Washington to curb it." Not only Communists and liberals, he wired, are anti-American, but "bankers and business men generally."

Late in June the noted Chinese military strategist and educator, General Yang Chieh, told a large audience of students and teachers in Kunming that "the new American imperialism" is "trying to put China in its pocket." The Chinese government, he warned, "is not an independent government", but "everything it does is under orders from America." Listing many events to prove his point the General stated that the Chinese delegates to the U. N. in New York supported American policy toward Spain, though Franco's regime had been the first to recognize Japan's puppets in Manchuria and Nanking.

With our government sitting tight in its support of the most rotten and corrupt of Chinese elements, it is up to the American people to force action. We can put ourselves in the position of the Chinese people by imagining what we would do if foreign troops occupied American soil, and a foreign power, pretending friendship for us, armed and financed an American government of Rankins, Bilbos, Al Capones, and Ku Klux Klansmen. Our own fate is being fought out in China by the Chinese people. Every Chinese patriot, every Chinese democrat, who falls fighting Chinese fascism, weakens our own democratic forces here at home. If we want a reactionary Chinese quisling government, we can continue as we are today. If we want a peaceful and democratic China bound to us by ties of brotherhood and friendship, we can have it by forcing our own government to reverse its China policy, withdraw all its support for the present Kuomintang regime, and allow the Chinese people to deal with it in the same manner as we would deal with a similar outfit in the United States. For us to permit our government to continue its present policy is an infamous betrayal of the Chinese nation and people, and of the American nation and people.

WHEN ECONOMISTS SELL THEMSELVES

(Continued from Page 3)

attended economic conferences of only a few years ago will be able to recall how university professors prided themselves on their independence of government influence and pressure and how they were very vocal in their protests against and deprecation of the domination of the Economic Conference by a large number of educational officers deputed by the governments.

There was always a grave danger implicit in this situation that university professors in their eagerness to prove worthy of the mantle of Ranade and defend national interests might overlook the difference between the publicist and the professor and forget what Ranade never forgot, their mission to raise public opinion itself to higher and higher levels of insight and accuracy. Unfortunately, this is exactly what has come to pass.

Instead of raising to higher altitudes the gods of the market-place—the merchant, the share-broker, the manufacturer, the financial journalist, etc.—our university professors willingly accepted them as their judges, lowered economics to the parlance of the market-place and sought their applause as confirmation of their fame and abilities as economists! The volume of puerile journalistic and superficial writings which these tribunes of public opinion have sought to palm off as serious economic thought is as distressing as dangerous to the future of university standards and achievement.

Terrible Indictment

When patriotism of a certain kind becomes a cover for lack of intelligence and hard work, both the country and education must suffer and suffer grievously in the long run. But the whirligig of time brings its own revenges. The Government appears to have decided to accept our university professors at the valuation placed on them by themselves and their admiring crowds and to absorb them into Government jobs as fast as possible. Thus ends fantastically the quest of those who set out years ago to purge the Indian Economic Conference of Government influences and with it the myth of academic independence and self-respect fostered by our university professors.

It will be observed that we have ascribed the sabotage of university research in Economics to three main causes.

Firstly, those who are entrusted with the guidance of research are as a rule, to which there are only occasional exceptions, only a little less blind than the young men placed under them.

Secondly, research professorships have become a vested interest in which there is little place for a sense of social or academic obligation.

Finally, the quality of public demand and the self-interest of the university professors coincide in putting a premium on Economics of the journalistic level.

All this adds up no doubt to a terrible indictment which it would not be easy to prevail on our universities to accept as fully justified. But if it is necessary to expel black-marketing, profiteering and corruption from our business and industry in order to restore the moral health of the nation, it is surely much more urgent that such practices should be dealt with ruthlessly in the field of educational endeavour.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

By TEACHER

Under the able guidance of Dr. Zakir Husain this unique institution is not merely educating the young. It is giving a new content and purpose to education itself. Here is a record of its work and a restatement of its ideals on the auspicious occasion of its Silver Jubilee.

An educational institution should not need to justify itself if it can bring together students wishing to learn and teachers able to teach according to an average standard of efficiency and success. But during the 25 years of its existence the Jamia Millia has had continuously to explain why it came into being and why it desired to keep alive.

These questions have seldom been asked to elicit from the people of the Jamia Millia their views about education and how it should be organised. On the contrary, the implication has always been that educational institutions should conform to the established type, because in that way alone could they offer the advantages and raise the funds that would maintain them.

Aligarh To Delhi

The child going to school wonders why it is made to learn things, and though it wants to live, it does not know what it is living for and what it will become. In 1920 some teachers and students formed themselves into an educational body because they were told and themselves believed that a freer, fuller education, called 'national' education for want of a clearer term, was necessary. They also hoped that the political movement which demanded national education and advocated boycott of schools would succeed, and all universities, colleges and schools would become national.

That did not happen. The non-cooperation movement was suspended, and there was bitterness and disillusionment. But the Jamia Millia staff and students refused to cut their losses, to return to normal. They felt they had something to live for; their work must go on. But their objectives were not clear to them. There was too much strife between Hindus and Muslims for the term 'national' to have any appeal or meaning, except to the incorrigible few. Some who were among the founders of the Jamia Millia declared that it had outlived its use and should close down.

Others, equally among the founders, believed that it was only now becoming useful. Some of the staff quietly found other work, many of the students joined other schools and colleges. But enough remained to carry on the work. The Jamia Millia was transferred from Aligarh, where it had been originally established, to Delhi and here it emerged in its real character. This was in 1925, when the Jamia Millia was five years old.

Gradual Growth

What was the Jamia Millia then? A body of teachers and students, with the late Hakim Ajmal Khan as guardian angel. He was a guardian because he undertook to find the money for its expenses, an angel because he did not interfere in its day to day work, helped in every way possible and asked for no homage in return. Dr. Zakir Husain took charge as Sheikhul Jamia or chief executive and academic officer immediately after his return from Germany in March 1926. In December next year Hakim Ajmal Khan, who was already too weak for the enormous burden which he had taken upon himself, died and the Jamia Millia was reduced to what it should have been and has remained since, a body of teachers and students responsible only to God and their conscience.

The teachers, of course, constitute the more permanent element. In 1928 they formed themselves into a Society for National Education, with a membership pledge of 20 years' service on a salary not exceeding 150/- a month. This Society recognised no outside authority and resolved to accept no aid to which conditions limiting its supreme authority were attached. Eleven years later the Society registered itself as the Jamia Millia Islamia Society and drafted a constitution which still operates.

It has now in its charge two primary schools, a village school, a secondary school, a college, a teachers' training institute, a public library, an adult education department, a hall or community centre, and publishing house. There is a separate department for educational publicity and the collection of funds. A dairy and a farm are now in the making. This building up of an educational colony at Okhla, seven miles outside Delhi, has been projected through the addition of a polytechnic, a girl's college, a hospital and other institutions.

Unique Experiment

The Jamia Millia is an experiment in another and more important sense. Can a group of teachers willing to devote themselves to their work carry on without assistance from Government or men of wealth and influence? It is generally believed that they cannot, and grants-in-aid which bring with them the atmosphere and mentality of a government department, or donations which make schools or colleges the backyards of rich men's houses or cockpits of petty politicians are considered indispensable.

The Jamia Millia has no resources of its own and has lived from hand to mouth. It has had to raise funds continuously from year to year to meet its expenses, but has nevertheless maintained its independence in theory and in fact. Its teachers have worked as free agents and have not gloomily confined their attention to prescribed work. They have desired freedom and have joyfully paid the price. This would certainly have been far heavier than it was but for Dr. Zakir Husain's personality, which soon earned widespread recognition as the embodiment of the ideals of the Jamia Millia, but Dr. Zakir Husain's task has been considerably lightened by another aspect of the Jamia Millia experiment.

Most educationists are agreed that true education can only be imparted through the medium of the traditional culture and the social environment of the educand. The Jamia Millia was intuitively groping for this principle when it called itself 'national.' It grasped it quite firmly by resolving that the mothertongue of the students should be the medium of instruction.

Distinctive Muslim Institution

And Gandhiji helped it to realise and assert its real nature when he insisted on more than one critical occasion that the Jamia Millia should be a distinctively Muslim institution in spirit as well as in name. He has had his reward.

The Jamia Millia is one of the few institutions where the cultural character of others has been respected and communalism has been abhorred, where reasonableness, tolerance and cheerful friendliness have become so obvious and natural elements of behaviour that exclusive and unsocial sentiments evoke immediate and hostile reaction. Many people are surprised and perhaps disappointed that the Jamia Millia has a political creed but no party affiliations, but the consistency with which the Jamia has adhered to its policy has silenced many objections.

Muslims have on the whole accepted the Jamia Millia as representative of their culture and traditions, and the help they have given has forged links so strong that the Jamia Millia can claim to have realised its ideal of the relationship between the school and the community, between education and the cultural character of the people. And the society which it aspires to serve has recognised and by degrees learnt to value all the three aspects of the Jamia Millia experiment. It recognises the right of educators to experiment, it honours their claim to independence and it has felt proud and grateful to find that its traditions and cultural good form the medium and inspiration of the education imparted by the Jamia Millia.

The Human Material

So much for the experiment in principles. The Jamia Millia could not have achieved anything itself or prepared the ground for a better system of education if it just took over the methods of the book school. Happily, it was debarred from following current methods because its degrees were not recognised. It had to strike out new paths to justify itself and derive advantage from the freedom which it enjoyed to devise its own system and frame its own curriculum, in other words, to experiment in methods as it had done in principles.

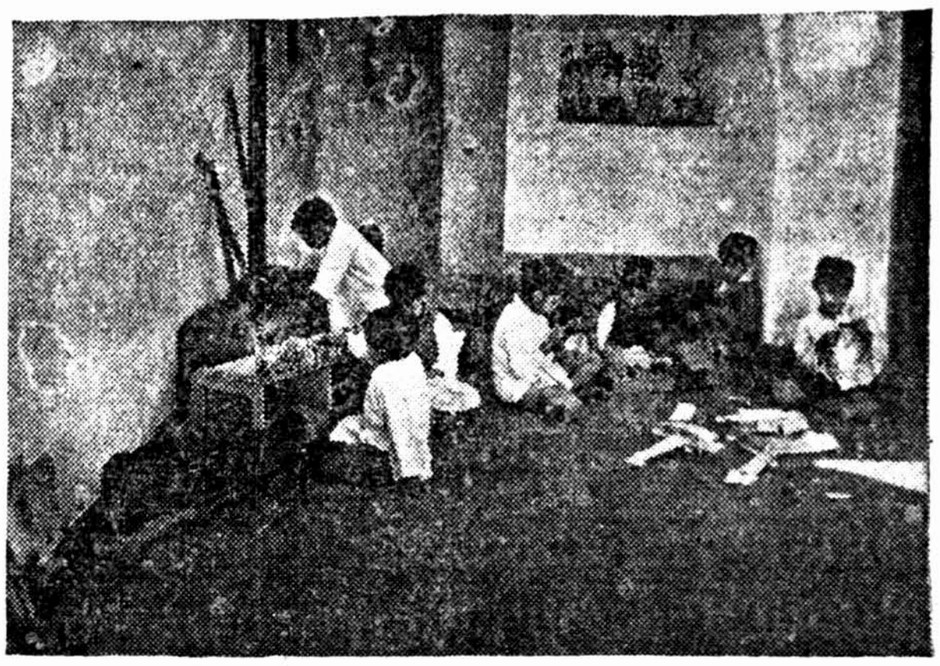
This need to build up a system that was different—and necessarily better, the book school being what it is—called into play all the initiative the teachers of the Jamia possessed, and nothing was too bold or unorthodox for them if they could learn enough about it to make a start. Another factor were the students. The Jamia Millia, as an unrecognised and poor institution, could not attract large numbers of students and could not adopt the take-it-or-leave-it attitude of schools which deal in masses. Every student in the Jamia Millia had his value. Rich or poor, intelligent or dull, he was precious human material.

The close associatin of teachers and pupils, the personal contact between parents and teachers placed the institutions of the Jamia Millia on an entirely new footing. There was an atmosphere of freedom, a touch of the familiarities of family life, a profound feeling of equality; everything almost, except the funds, for essaying new methods.

Various Activities

The permanent projects, whose number is continually growing, and other occasional projects, some undertaken by particular classes and other by the whole school form the dominant feature so far as our methods of primary education are concerned. A Children's Bank, A children's Stationary Shop, a Tea-Shop, the Prophets' Birthday, the National Week, the Foundation Day, these are the more important permanent projects. Poultry-farming, and health are permanent projects of one class, nature study of another. Spinning, gardening, card-board work, clay-modelling

(Continued On Page 18)



Children In Kindergarten

A view for the children's book shop run by the students of the Jamia School

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CENTRAL WATERWAYS, IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited by 6th December 1946 for the following posts in the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission:

(1) SUPERVISORS (Muslim 13, Scheduled Castes 8, other minority communities 3 and unreserved 14). Pay: Rs. 70-5-150/10-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 15 or 20 per cent of pay whichever is greater). Higher pay will be given to men with previous experience. Qualified overseers from Government recognized institutes need apply. Some posts are also reserved for Electrical and Mechanical Supervisors.

(2) RESEARCH ASSISTANTS. (Scheduled Caste 1, Muslim 1) (Rs. 150-10-300-20-400). M.Sc. or B.Sc. with chemistry as one of the subjects. Preference will be given to one with experience in Soil, Silt and Cement analytical work

(3) HEAD DRAFTSMAN 1. Rs. 250-10-300-10-350. (Higher starting pay will be given to a deserving candidate). Engineering Degree from a Government recognised institute or Licentiate ship in Civil Engineering or qualified from a recognised Institute as Draftsman with at least 10 years' practical experience.

(4) SENIOR DRAFTSMAN (Muslim 1). Rs. 150-6-180/10-250 (New)/Rs. 200-10-300 (Old). Qualified from a recognised Govt. Institute with about 5 years' experience as a draftsman except in the case of a Diploma or a Degree-holder of a recognised Govt. Institute.

(5) COMPUTOR 1. (Scheduled Castes or Muslim). Rs. 40-5/2-75-5/2-90. Matric with computational experience

(6) TRACER (Unreserved 1). Rs. 40-5/2-75 (E.B.)-5/2-90 (New)/ Rs. 51-3-75-4-95 (Old) Higher initial start will be given to a man with previous experience. Matric with a certificate in drawing preferred. Men with practical experience may also apply.

(7) STENOGRAPHERS (Scheduled Castes 2). Rs. 125-5-180/10-300.

(8) CLERKS (Scheduled Castes) Typist preferred. Pay Rs. 60-5-100-10-120.

Dearness or other allowances will be admissible as sanctioned by Government of India from time to time. The posts are temporary in the first instance/but are likely to become permanent.

Apply:—Secretary, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, 'A' Block, Curzon Road Barracks, New Delhi.

540

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MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale: Ross Express f4.5 lens 8 1/2" T. P Shutter 2 1/2", Kodak view Outfit 8 1/2" x 6 1/2". Case Compact stand. slides, what offer? N. R. Jhingan. Astrologer 35 Nisbet Road Lahore. (3947)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The local cotton market ruled quietly steady today under mixed trading. Recently there had been absence of selling on hopes of exports of 3/4 inch staple cotton. So far no statement is issued. Uncertainty of Government attitude is restricting operations and the market is moving aimlessly.

January contract opened today at Rs. 458/8 and declined at Rs. 458/2 under scattered selling but later steadied at Rs. 458/12 on short covering.

The market finally closed at 2 p. m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	458	12	0
I.C.C. March	466	0	0
I.C.C. May	473	8	0
I.C.C. July	481	0	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay. Nov. 15.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Jan.	461	459 7/8	459 7/8
March	468 1/4	466 7/8	466 7/8
May	475 1/2	473 7/8	473 7/8
July	482 1/2	481 1/8	481 1/8
Karachi F. Jan	49-6-3	49-3-9	49-5-9

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK. Nov. 15

December	31.25—30
January	31.05—25
March	30.85—13
May	30.00—24
July	28.05—73
October	25.20—42
Middling Spot	31.70—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	31.55+09
March	30.80—03
May	30.07—05
July	28.10—67
Middling Spot	31.05—

Export Sales Of American Cotton Under Subsidy

The C.C.C. reports that upto November 9 sales under export subsidy amounted to 3,801,000 bales Cotton pledged to 1946 loan was 7,000 bales compared with 87,000 to 1945 and 779,000 to 1944 loans

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO Nov. 15.

January	2.07 bid
March	1.99 bid
May	1.90-1/8/1.90-1/8
July	1.74-3/4 asked

LONDON BULLION

LONDON. Nov. 15.

London Silver Spot and Forward	55-1/2 d
London Gold bars fine per oz	£8/12/3

NEW YORK COTTON ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPA): More active demand and irregular prices featured to-day's session of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Prices weakened after early strength. The announcement of the breakdown in the coal strike negotiations and the apparent intention of miners to strike on November 20th touched off a broad-scale liquidating movement. Prices tumbled over five dollars per bale from the top levels, cloesing a net of 13 to 73 lower Until the last hour of trading, the trend persisted in its upward tendency with December reaching 32.95 cents per pound, the highest level almost in two weeks and a gain of almost 22.00 dollar per bale from the extreme low registered on Thursday last week

INCREASED SELLING

The sharp rise brought selling by chart readers who assumed the technical position had become impaired and that the market had become vulnerable to the worsening labour situation. The coal strike news, moreover, completely overshadowed bullish trade developments. Constructive trade news items included reports of a broadening export inquiry from Britain, France and Italy plus hopes of early resumption in private exports to Japan and Germany The conviction that the statistical position had become seriously tight later in the season is believed to be responsible for the resurgence of active mill and trade buying. A leading spot firm reported that mills were booking their requirements in the Southern spot markets for delivery as far ahead as August and September next year. Meanwhile, country sales were smaller than at any time this season. Most of the large lots of actual cotton owned by ginners and smaller dealers had been sold or hedged in futures

Turkey Suspends Export Of Food Grains

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Reuter): Turkey has temporarily suspended the exports of wheat, barley and rye, the Ankara radio announced to-day

Last Sunday it was announced from Ankara that Britain was to buy in Turkey nearly 150,000 tons of gram for India under an agreement concluded with the Turkish Government.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The Bullion market was quiet during the early part of the session with general selling but later steadied on short covering. There is more disposition to await High Court decision on Tuesday.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 146/4 and declined at Rs. 145/8 but rallied at Rs. 146 on short covering. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 154. Gold opened at Rs. 88/12 and after declining at Rs. 88/6 steadied at Rs. 88/12. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 99/8 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 66/8.

Later on there was renewed selling in Silver which declined at Rs. 145/8. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	154	0	0
Forward Silver	145	8	0
Ready Gold	99	10	0
Forward Gold	88	12	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 535-8. Tata Deferred 2957-8. Indian Iron 52-12. Steel Corpn of Bengal 44-14. Bombay Dyeing 2970. Central India 426-4. Century 1177-8. Gokak 400. Kohinoor 955. Simplex 458. Andhra Valley 1875. Tata Hydro 216-4. Tata Power 1980 Associated Cement 247-8. Belapur 370. Bombay Burma (Old) 735

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The produce market was easy today on general selling. There was a marked absence of any buying except occasional short covering Castorseeds May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 111 and after declining at Rs. 109/8 steadied at Rs. 110/4 on short covering quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS.

December/January	21	0	0
January/March	20	8	0
Khandesh ready	123	6	0

LINSEED.

Ready	24	12	0
February/March	23	0	0

TILSEED

December/January	31	8	0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready Bombay	24	0	0
Goa delivery	24	2	0
Navlakhi ready	24	0	0
Navlakhi Dec.-Feb.	23	4	0
May delivery	110	4	0

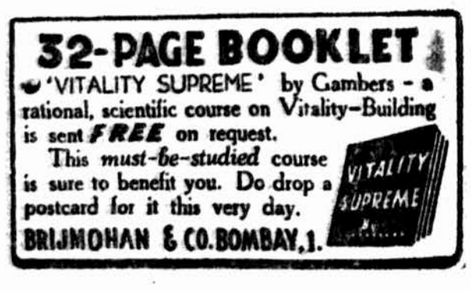
OIL QUOTATIONS.

Groundnuts Bombay Mills	16	0	0
Upcountry Mills	15	0	0
December delivery	14	4	0
January delivery	13	4	0
Linseed oil	16	6	0
Castor oil	15	0	6

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 8th November:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	746,05,22,000
Time Liabilities in India	327,56,29,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	38,25 80,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,08,25,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,95,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	76,66,17,000
Advances in India	402,04,88,000
Bills discounted in India	22,57,25,000


32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.
VITALITY SUPREME

GARDENING

12 Packets of Flower Seeds, Re. 1-8: 12 packets of Eng. Vegetable Seeds Rs. 3-0. 16 packets of Indian Vegetable Seeds Rs. 2-0: 12 kinds of Rose Plants Rs. 6-0: 12 Fruit Plants Rs. 6-0: 12 kinds of Crotons Rs 6-0: M. DEVAPPA & SON. Florists, Bangalore City.

Bombay's Glowing Tribute To 'Rishi Of Modern Age'

MALAVIYAJI, A GREAT EDUCATIONIST, PIONEER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM & A PEACEMAKER

Benares University, Monument To His Undying Memory: Won Hearts Of All By Unstinted Service & Sacrifice, Says Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a rishi of the modern age. He was a Hindu but he loved all religions. He was a Sanatanist, but fought vigorously against all social evils. He was a universalist but considered the unfettering of India as the prime test and trial of human freedom."

So said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, speaking at a representative gathering on the Chowpatty sands, this evening, to pay homage to the memory of the late Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, who also spoke, referred to Malaviyaji as an indomitable fighter for what he deemed to be right. "He was no blind follower of the Congress. The very architect and apostle of all that the Congress stood for, he strenuously sought to make Indian nationalism a quivering fire of uncompromising brilliance. He spoke out his views unflinchingly, and made converts by virtue of that very candour."

85 YEARS IN MOTHERLAND'S SERVICE

At the outset Mr. S. K. Patil observed that Malaviyaji's 85 years of life were dedicated to the service of his countrymen without distinction of caste, creed or colour. He was a foremost friend of the Muslims and all non-Hindus of India, though he cherished the greatness of Hinduism passionately.

Paying tribute to the Pandit's "keen spirit of tolerance and humanity", the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, pointed out that so universal was the appeal of the Benares Hindu University that even the Nizam of Hyderabad lent financial support to the institution.

Among those present at the meeting, which was largely attended in spite of the troubled situation in the city, were Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. Vartak, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and many other prominent citizens.

Garlanding a portrait of Pandit Malaviya amidst cheers, Premier Kher sketched the life of the dead patriot briefly. Early in his college life, Mr. Kher said, Malaviya took a vow to dedicate his life to the service of his Motherland. He chose the teacher's profession first, but grew discontented with the uninspiring job of instructing boys and girls. His heart craved for more solid work. He took up the task of educating the masses, which he considered to be a mission. Later many aspects of the country's life felt the pulsating touch of Pandit Malaviya. He entered the Legislative Council in 1902, and espoused, with wit, tenacity and brilliance, many a noble and righteous cause. He was a great orator and stunned men with his mastery over many languages.

Mr. Kher said: "He won over men and women to his fold, not merely by his silver tongue but by the purity of his character, the loftiness of his idealism and the magnitude of his unstinting service and sacrifice."

GREAT EDUCATIONIST AND PEACEMAKER

The Press Act and many repressive measures of the day which sought to gag public opinion and crush civil liberties came in for systematic and pounding attacks at his hand. Gokhale's Education Bill and other formidable and progressive legislations received his enthusiastic support. "He was a peacemaker between the Liberals and the Extremists within the Congress. Though a devout Liberal who believed in the 'inevitability of gradualism' he was the first to court imprisonment at the call of the nation. A fervent worshipper at the shrine of the old and the ancient, Malaviyaji was a consistent advocate of industrialisation."

Mr. Kher related how Pandit Malaviya, in spite of his being a staunch Hindu, braved the wrath of the fanatical Sanatanists of Nasik city, and matched his wits against theirs by quoting chapter and verse from the Shastras in support of his contention that untouchability was a sin and hence a slur on the fair name of Hinduism.

Ending on a note of sorrow, the Prime Minister said that it grieved his heart that "Malaviyaji, who nurtured the tree of liberty, did not live long enough to share in the enjoyment of its fruits."

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Stock Exchange, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Premier and the Home Minister.

HOMAGE TO 'SWEET RISHI'

On the motion of Mr. Kher, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"The City of Bombay has learnt with profound sorrow of the sad news of the death of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was a giant among men and one of those who laid the foundations of modern Indian Nationalism. He has left behind him enormous achievements, chief among them being the Benares Hindu University which shall ever remain a living and stupendous monument to his memory. For his monumental service for the cause of India's freedom the citizens of Bombay assembled here in this public meeting pay their homage to the memory of this sweet 'Rishi of the Indian Renaissance'."

Rajen Babu's Tribute To Malaviya

PATNA, Nov. 15 (API): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, paid glowing tributes to the late Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya at a public meeting held here this evening to mourn his loss. His services were too great and too many to be recounted, he said. His place could not be filled up. He had lived a full life and died a true devotee.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Previous Closing	30.85
Today's Opening	30.72
Difference	—13
Today's Closing	31.00
Difference	+15

EXPLOSIVES HURLED IN PYDHONI AREA

Stray Assault And Acid-Throwing: 6 Arrested In City

8 Killed In Nigdi (Kolaba Dist.): Police Ferret Out Goondas From Jungle Holes

BOMBAY, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): "The presence of mind or a tenant in a building in Pydhoni area prevented a crude explosive from bursting on the premises. When the missile fell near him the tenant promptly put out the lighted fuse," says the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note issued tonight.

He adds: "Another crude explosive was thrown in a different part of the same area and it burst. But no one was injured.

6 ARRESTS

Six persons were arrested in connection with a stabbing incident in Parel area, early this afternoon.

In another knife attack which occurred earlier in Byculla area, the victim as well as the assailant were riding bicycles when the attack took place.

One person, out of a group of pedestrians, sustained burns when acid was thrown on those persons walking in Mahalaxmi area, this afternoon."

8 Killed In Nagdi Bunder

PEN (Kolaba Dist.), Nov. 16 (A.P.I.) Eight persons five of whom were women, were killed last night in Nigdi Bunder about 15 miles south of Pen (Dist. Kolaba) by rioters who soon made themselves scarce, writes an A.P.I. special correspondent touring the area.

In the early hours of Saturday morning five huts were set on fire and were completely burnt.

On receipt of the report at his camp at Mangaon, the Dist. Magistrate dispatched a police party of two hundred to Nigdi village, under Mr. D. H. Heale, Dist. Sup. of Police.

Mr. Heale and party made a search of the village for the miscreants till 10 a.m. today without much success. Shortly after midday the party rounded up nearly 30 men from inside a jungle where they were hiding under cover of trees. They were brought to a temporary shelter near the main Pen-Mahad road, and are now under surveilance.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police visited the area and proceeded to Mangaon to discuss the situation with the Dist. Magistrate.

Soon after his return from Nigdi jungle, Mr. Heale established wireless communication with high police authorities at Poona and gave an account of the incidents at Nigdi.

It is understood that additional police and military have been asked for to meet the situation.

Police investigation shows that two persons were seriously injured apparently in their struggle with rioters at Nigdi. They were removed to Thana hospital. Five others who received minor injuries were sent to Pen for treatment.

The Mamlatdar of Pen, who is camping on the spot, said that nearly 30 persons whose huts were destroyed by fire were rendered destitute, and they were removed to a place of safety. Five persons are stated to be missing from the village and the Mamlatdar thought that they were probably taking shelter in the woods due to fear of an attack.

AHMEDABAD QUIET

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16. (A.P.I.): No incident was reported in the city during the last 24 hours. The municipal sweepers observed strike today in sympathy with the municipal sweeper who was stabbed to death yesterday.

Calcutta & Howrah Quiet

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16, (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity to the Government of Bengal has issued the following statement:—"Calcutta and Howrah were quiet throughout today.

The Dist. Magistrate, Howrah, has extended for another month from Saturday the curfew between 10-30 p.m. and 4 a.m. as also his orders prohibiting the carrying of weapons and the Assembly of four or more persons, in Howrah Dist.

Collective fines totalling Rs. 89,500 have been imposed on certain areas of Howrah where incidents occurred between Oct. 26 and Oct. 28.

Bhopal Committee To Ensure Peace

BHOPAL, Nov. 16, (API): A further step to ensure maintenance of peace and communal harmony in Bhopal has been taken with the appointment by H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal of a Special Sub-Committee, consisting of the Dist. Magistrate of Bhopal and seven non-official members, including representatives of the Bhopal Hindu Sabha, Bhopal Muslim League, and the Bhopal States' Peoples' conference, to maintain liaison between his Highness and Bhopal citizens. A Gazette Extraordinary issued here says that it was His Highness's desire that this Sub-Committee should act in close co-operation with the Government departments concerned.

7 KILLED AND 25 INJURED IN FIRING ON MOB

MADRAS, Nov. 16 (API): Seven people were killed and 25 injured at Coimbatore as a result of the police opening fire on a riotous mob in front of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, on Monday last, says a press note issued by the Director of Information and Publicity, Madras.

Acharya Kripalani

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16, (A.P.I.): The Congress President Acharya Kripalani arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome today after his visit to Mahatma Gandhi at Dattapara. After a brief halt he left for Delhi by air.

MAHATMA NOT ATTENDING CONGRESS

Asked how long Gandhiji proposed to stay in Noakhali Dist. he replied: "I do not know and Gandhiji does not know".

Both Acharya Kripalani and Mrs. Kripalani confirmed the report that Gandhiji will not attend the Congress session

NEW MEMORANDUM ON S. AFRICAN INDIANS

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (Reuter): A new memorandum on Indians in South Africa, which the South African Delegation handed in to the United Nations Secretariat yesterday, will, it is understood, prove to be the most forthright statement yet issued by the South African Delegation on the Indian question and will deal with all aspects of the problem outside legal aspects which were covered in South Africa's previous memorandum.

The new memorandum will not be released to the press before Monday, it is learned.

Bevin To Demand Confidence Vote Tomorrow

INAUSPICIOUS START FOR SECOND SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Will Tories Help Labour Govt. Defeat 'Rebel' Amendment On British Foreign Policy?

LONDON, Nov. 16, (U.P.A.): Reliable sources said to-day that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had urgently demanded and would get—a vote of confidence on Monday when the House of Commons debates the "rebel" Labour amendment providing for a recast of British foreign policy.

Bevin's demand was made in the course of another telephone conversation with Prime Minister Attlee and as a result the Government will turn the "crisis" caused by the obstreperous backbenchers into a matter of the House's confidence in the Labour Government as a whole.

PUTTING INSURGENTS" ON SPOT

The demand for a vote of confidence will not only put 54 insurgents whose names still appear on the list squarely on the spot but will probably prevent a large number of them from abstaining by disappearing into the lobbies just before the vote is taken.

There is no question about the result: the only question is how big the vote will be and whether the Government's new tactics will disintegrate the "rebel" bloc over the weekend.

None of the dissidents would willingly vote against the Labour Government with which they were swept into power over a year ago.

AFTER ALL THEY FOLLOW EDEN AND CHURCHILL

To a lesser extent, the manoeuvre would place the Conservative minority, led by Winston Churchill on the spot as well. The Conservatives normally would vote against the Government in a matter of confidence but, except for a certain amount of shadow-boxing over Egypt they have consistently supported Bevin's policy — which itself was largely inherited from Eden and Churchill

They must decide either to vote for the Government to show the world that Britain is united in foreign affairs or abstain on the grounds that this is purely an inter-Labour fight. The first alternative appeared more likely.

DOUBTFUL ADVANTAGE

While a thumping vote of confidence can be used to advantage by Bevin in New York, its effects on Attlee's followers in the House are less happy. Under normal conditions, a strong Government with a solid support of its followers scorns demand votes of confidence. They are reserved for periods of real crises and Premier Attlee and Herbert Morrison, the House leader, would normally avoid the device because psychological effect in Westminster is almost opposite from that abroad.

By yielding to Bevin's demand, in other words, Attlee would be making a real political sacrifice by admitting to his labour followers that dissension in the House has risen to a point where he must crack the whip.

INAUSPICIOUS START

This is not an auspicious start for the important second session of Parliament — the last in which the Government can drive through typically labour legislation without fear of obstructions by the House of Lords. Beginning with the third session, the Attlee Government must always face the possibility that the Lords will exercise its constitutional powers to defeat legislation in which case the Government must pass it through Commons three times within two years.

Attlee has no time for internal warfare now.

LAND TRANSFERS IN BARODA STATE.

BARODA, Nov. 16, (A. P. I.): "There was a redoction last year in the number of land transfers from agriculturists to non-agriculturists or absentee owners in Baroda State", says a Baroda Government press note.

DEBATE ON VETO

It Should Be Exercised Sparingly, Says Dr. Koo

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Nov. 16 (Reuter): The French proposal to the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly to postpone further discussion on a revision of the veto was delayed today until it was the turn of the French delegate, M. Alexandra Parodi, to speak.

Meanwhile, the debate continued with Philippine's delegate Gen. Carlos Romulo answering the arguments of the Soviet delegate, M. Andrei Vishinsky, and urging the Attainment of a world government based on what he called "Weighted Representation."

Gen. Romulo urged vote in proportion to a nation's power in the world —weighted balance of weighted representation.

The Chilian delegate, Don Elix Nieto Del Rio, strongly supported the "Big Five."

China's delegate, Dr. Wellington Koo, became the third "Big Fice" representative to oppose revision of the Right of Veto "The Chinese delegation does not think the time has arrived or our experience is adequate to justify an amendment of the Charter at present. The best way to bring about sound application of the voting procedure is to find simple methods in a spirit of moderation and patience," Dr. Koo said.

Dr. Koo agreed that there was too frequent use of the veto, but that it could not be denied that valuable work had been done in the Security Council. Veto should be exercised sparingly, he said.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Argentina Supports Vijayalakshmi's Views

LAKE SUCCESS (NEW YORK), NOV. 16 (REUTER): ARGENTINA TOOK SIDES WITH INDIA, TODAY WHEN THE DEBATE ON THE DANISH RESOLUTION ON POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN WAS CONTINUED BY THE SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE.

The Argentine delegate, Dr. E. P. Coroaminas, told the Committee that he agreed with Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation, that granting only political rights to women was "insufficient."

Mrs. Pandit yesterday told the committee that it seemed wrong to her to speak of the rights of women apart from the rights of human beings as a whole, and pointed out that the Committee should not talk of political rights alone but of civic, legal, and, in short all rights.

Today Dr. Coroaminas said that in view of Mrs. Pandit's remarks he suggested the word "And Civil Rights" be added to "Political" in the resolution. He asserted, "if we merely give them 'political rights' we would put a limit to what we are asking for women of the world."

Open Meetings Of Trusteeship Committee

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Nov. 15, (Reuter): On the suggestion of the Russian Delegate, M. Nikolai Novikov strongly supported by M. Ivor Thomas (Britain) and M. Paul Naggral (France), the first Sub-Committee of the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations, set up to examine the draft trusteeship agreements, decided to hold open and not closed meetings.

Russia's statement at "there should be nothing to hide from world public opinion was supported by Britain and France". The committee then decided unanimously to hold upon meetings.

IRAQ CABINET RESIGNS

BAGHDAD, Nov. 16 (Reuter): The Iraq Government led by Sayid Arshad al Umari resigned to-day

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Later a communique issued this afternoon stated: "the Regent has accepted the resignation of Sayid Arshad ul Umari's Cabinet, and asked him to continue in office until the formation of a new Cabinet.

Informed quarters report that Dr. Abdul Hamid al Pachachi former Prime Minister and Minister for Social Affairs in the present Cabinet, will form the next Government.

(Sayid Arshad al Umari formed the Cabinet in June, this year, following the resignation of the three-month old Cabinet of M. Tawfiq Suwaidi, after strong opposition in both the Senate and the Chamber on its alleged weakness on the Palestine problem, and slowness in revising the Anglo-Iraki Treaty and because it was unable to submit a new budget in time.

M. Pachachi's Government resigned on January 31, 1946, and M. Pachachi declined then to give any reason for the resignation)

"ZIONISM, DANGER TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES."

TEHERAN, Nov. 16, (Reuter): M. Fadal Jamali, the Iraqi Foreign Minister. In an interview given to the Baghdad correspondent of the Journal de Teheran before the Cabinet's resignation, today, said: Zionism is a danger for all the countries of the Middle East including Persia.

"Persian Zionists are sending much money to Palestine. The money spent in Palestine is for a great part Persian money and the Persian Government should act".

Fadal Jamali added that Iraq-Persian friendship was threatened by the activities of "certain foreigners" in Persia and also by Persian and Iraq" Leftist Extremists"

ROORKEE COLLEGE TO BE RAISED TO UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Nov. 16 (API): The U. P. Government is considering the question of raising the Roorkee Engineering College to the status of a University. The Government will include in the syllabus at Roorkee every branch of knowledge which is being imparted to foreign engineers.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF ACTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16. (A.P.I.): The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League met this afternoon at Mr. Jinnah's residence.

Congress Session 'Strictly Businesslike'

No Presidential Procession, Exhibition & Bazar

BOMBAY, Saturday: A statement from Congress House says:—

The ensuing session of the Indian National Congress will be strictly a businesslike session, and will be meeting on Nov. 23 and 24, (and if need be on Nov. 25.) The Subjects Committee will meet on the 21st and 22nd Nov.

There will be no Swadesni Bazar and Exhibition. Even the idea of a Presidential procession has been given up Accommodation reserved by visitors will not be available to them. Only delegates will be allowed as visitors to the Subjects Committee meeting on payment of Rs. 10.

The elected delegates from Bombay will be leaving for Meerut on Tuesday (Nov. 19) by the Frontier Mail.

Congress Cabinet Meets On Tuesday

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (A. P. I.): The A. I. C. C. office announces that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held here at 22, Prithviraj Road, on November 19, at 2-30 p.m. Those who were invited to the last meeting of the Working Committee are requested to attend.

ALL-INDIA SWEEPERS' CONFERENCE

Jawaharlal's Message

(From A Correspondent)

DELTI November 13.

Mr. Bhagwan Din M.L.A. (U.P.), Member Constituent Assembly, Cawnpore and Mr. Dayanand Vyas Commander Volunteer Corps U. P Depressed Classes League had a talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President, Interim Government at Delhi in connection with the All-India Sweepers' Conference to be held in Delhi on December 21 and 22. This Conference will be inaugurated by Mr. Jagjeevan Ram Labour Member, Interim Government. Pandit Nehru has sent the following statement wishing best success to this Conference:—

"I willingly send my best wishes for the All-India Sweepers' Conference which you are going to hold. I fully agree with you that a great injustice has been done to this community which performs the most essential work of the society. It is our duty to uplift them by all means—educational financial social and religious I wish your Conference a success."

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 9, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 22, 1365.
Parsi: Khordad 15, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-47 a.m. Sunset: 6-0 p.m.
Hightide: 06-46, 19-28.
Lowtide: —, 13-47.

To-day's Engagements

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: 23rd annual general meeting at 10 a.m., today, at Bhuta Niwas, Matunga.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: 71st anniversary at Blavatsky Lodge, at 5-15 p.m., today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Special meeting to celebrate anniversary of Bombay Lodge, at 5-30, today at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SREE SANKAR MUTT (MATUNGA): 7th annual general body meeting at 4-30 p.m., today, at the Mutt's premises.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Marathi on Sweta Upanishad by Sri B. S. Agnihotri, at 4-30 p.m., today.

ANTI-COMMUNAL RIOTS COMMITTEE: Executive of Committee meeting at Rukkaya Manzil, Warden Road, at 3 p.m., today.

FORT ARYA VEER DAL: Volunteers requested to attend meeting, at 1-30 p.m., today, in the Arya Samaj, Mandir, Fort.

HINDU SEVA SANGH: Extraordinary general meeting at 2 p.m., today, in the office of Bhoiwada Nagrik Raksha Dal.

B. P. MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Extraordinary general meeting at the Beg Mohamed Baug Hall, Mohamedali Road, at 10-30 a.m., today. Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President, will entertain the Australian Industrial Delegation at 'lunch' at the Taj, at 1-15 p.m., tomorrow (Monday).

HARIJAN CLASS: Instruction class for the Harijans by Mr S. H. Jhabvala, at 10 a.m., today. "Status of Harijans in Interim Government" is the subject.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' UNION: Meeting of Managing Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Rathod, at New Chikalwadi, Tardeo, at 5 p.m., today.

SOUTH INDIAN MARAVAR MAHAJANA SANGHAM: The Second Anniversary Celebrations of the Sangham, will be held today, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the South Indian Educational Society High School Hall, Matunga. Under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. A. Aiyar, (Director of Publicity Government of Bombay).

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMER

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Rainfall will be fairly widespread and light to moderate in the south Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad Karnatak. Light to moderate thundershowers will also occur locally in Telungana and at a few places in Mawal and the Deccan. Weather will be generally dry elsewhere.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER TWO DAYS: Rainfall is expected to increase in the Konkanpatti and extend into the north Bombay Deccan.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Mr. B. G. Kher.

Muslim Ex-Servicemen's Appeal To Nehru

The following telegram has been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Affairs, Government of India, by Mr. Yousuf Moledina, President, Muslim Ex-Servicemen's Union.

"Withdrawal of Indian troops now when Dutch have already strengthened their hold on Indonesia is detrimental to Indonesian Independence. Dutch are now in a position to dictate terms of the so-called treaty. 'don't withdraw troops' till negotiations end in a treaty satisfactory to the Indonesians."

Kolhapur "Gadi"

The Hindu Sabha of Kolhapur has adopted a resolution requesting Her Highness the Chhatrapati Tarabai Maharanisaheb of Kolhapur to choose a successor to the Kolhapur Gadi from the Bhonsale families, connected with the Chatrapati family.

Representations to the same effect have been made to the King Emperor and the Viceroy.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajananrao Josri (Violin) 9-0 Zawar Husain: Thumri 9-15 Sudha Desai 9-30 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Sawal Jawab (H) 11-45 Bhavgeeten 12-0 Gangubai Hangal 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Purushottam Solan-Kurkar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Jaltarang 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Dogane 6-30 Zawar Husain: Dadra 6-45 Sudha Desai 7-0 Gajananrao Joshi (Violin) 7-30 Gangubai Hangal 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Gioconda Smile" (Adapted by Denis Conslaudutos) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orch. Concert (D'Amel's compositions). 10-0 Symphonic Hour (Serge Koussevitzky and Boston Sym. Orch.)

Aney Not To Retire At Present

MADRAS, Nov. 16 (API): Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India's representative in Ceylon contradicted the press reports that he was about to resign his post in Colombo.

"Of course, I want to relinquish my office and retire" he said "But I am returning to Colombo during the second week of December to continue in office."

Mr. Aney arrived on Thursday from Ceylon and left this morning for Nagpur 'en route' to Delhi where he will discuss with the Government of India questions relating to the position of Indians in the Island.

Viceroy Flies To S. Waziristan

PESHAWAR, Nov. 15 (API): Lord Wavell accompanied by the Governor of N.W.F.P. left this afternoon for Wana in South Waziristan by air.

Dr. Matthai Ill

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (API): Dr. John Matthai, Industries and Supplies Member, is indisposed and has been admitted to Willingdon Nursing Home.

10-CRORE NAYAR DAM FOR HARADWAR

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16 (API): Preparations are complete for the construction of the ten-crore Nayar Dam which will provide both increased water for irrigation and hydro-electric power to the United Provinces. All equipment necessary for its construction has now been collected and preliminary drilling operations have already begun on the site of the dam, 50 miles above Haradwar, in the 70-foot wide Nayar Gorge in the Himalayas.

The Dam which is expected to take eight years to complete will augment the flow of the Ganges at Haradwar by an average of 25,000 cubic feet per second. It will also enable the production of primary power to the extent of 30,000 kilowatts at the site of the dam. The cost of irrigation channels which will utilise the additional water supply made available will be approximately one crore.

BOMBAY FOOD CROPS PROCUREMENT ORDER

Under the powers conferred by the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1946, the Government of Bombay has issued the "Bombay Food Crops Procurement Order, 1946". The order has been made applicable to the Thana and Kolaba Districts. Under this Order the Government or any officer authorised by the Government can issue a notice calling upon any landlord or tenant or any other person for the time being in actual possession of the land or foodcrops to sell the whole or any part of the stock of foodcrops in his possession or under his control. The notice can specify the prices at which and the date before which stock of foodcrops should be sold. It can also state the persons or class of persons to whom the stock should be sold.

If the person, who will be served with such notices fails to comply with its provisions, the District Magistrate or an officer authorised by him has been empowered to enter the land or premises and take possession of the foodgrains.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 16, (API): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Nov. 1, 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. today.

Ahmedabad 90 69 0 0.6 plus 0.5, Ahmednagar nil, Akola 88 67 0 1.7 plus 1.2, Allahabad 83 54 0 0.9 plus 0.7 Aurangabad 88 69 0 3.5 plus 2.9, Bangalore 72 66 0.9 4.9 plus 2.8, Baroda 95 63 0 1.0 plus 0.3 Belgaum 82 62 0 3.2 plus 1.9, Benares 82 51 0 0.2 0, Bhopal 81 53 0 2.9 plus 2.1, BOMBAY 89 77 T 2.0 plus 1.5, Calcutta 88 76 0.1 1.0 minus 0.2, Calicut 87 73 0.1 7.1 plus 3.2, Cawnpore 83 49 0 0.2 minus 0.1, Cocanada — 76 0 3.9 minus 0.6, Delhi 84 46 0 0 0, Hyderabad (Dn) nil, Indore 79 53 0 4.5 plus 4.1, Karachi 86 69 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 84 43 0 0 0, Lucknow 83 49 0 0.1 0, Madras 79 74 4.4 19.6 plus 11.5, Mahableshwar 75 62 0 5.3 plus 4.5, Mangalore 89 75 T 3.6 plus 1.2 Multan 85 45 0 0 0, Mysore 77 66 2.5 6.5 plus 4.5 Nagpur 87 62 0 2.9 plus 2.4, Patna 81 56 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Peshawar 82 46 0 0.2 plus 0.2 Poona 88 71 0 2.3 plus 1.4, Quetta 67 27 0 0 —, Rajkot 97 72 0 1.0 plus 0.9, Simla 67 48 0 0 minus 0.3, Surat 95 72 0 7.4 plus 7.2.

200 LIVES LOST IN TRAVANCORE

Sir C. P. On Martial Law In State

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 14 (API): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, speaking at the annual dinner at Saturday Club last evening in honour of the birtnday's of Their Highnesses and himself said that notwithstanding opposition engineered by misguided people under the influence of false propaganda, notwithstanding that groups of between 2000 and 4,000 rioters were encountered by the police and the military. the disturbances had been quelled and the situation quietened with the loss of not more than 200 people in all. He was making this clear at the first opportunity after raising Martial Law, because a Bombay journal had suggested that those killed in riots numbered seven thousand and injured many times that number.

SIR C. P. TO EXPOSE COMMUNISTS' PLAN

BANGALORE, Nov. 16, (API): To a question regarding the communist uprising in Travancore Sir Ramaswami Iyer speaking at a Rotary Club dinner yesterday, referred to the announcement made on the floor of the Travancore Legislative Assembly some time ago that the Communist Party would be treated on exactly the same footing as any other political partly and said that the Communists had resorted to subversive activity. They were able to enlist some misguided military personnel and chalked out a programme of conquering the Travancore State and distributing the land among the population at a rate of thirteen and a half cents for every man woman and child. The Communists as a party had a right to exist, but society had a right to protect itself and the State Administration took prompt steps to put them in their proper place.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer disclosed that the Travancore State proposes to issue a pamphlet shortly giving details of the Communists' plan.

IMPLICATION OF "Quit India"

Answering a European member of the Rotary Club on the implication of the "Quit India" slogan Sir Ramaswami Iyer amidst laughter said "Today the whole atmosphere is vitiated by the fact that we are not sure you are leaving or staying. The moment we know you are going we will ask you to stay"

Sir Ramaswami Iyer who arrived in Bangalore this morning is flying to Delhi tomorrow morning to attend the meeting of Rulers and Ministers to discuss matters relating to States' participation in the Indian Union.

INDIA'S NEW AIR OFFICER C.-IN-C.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): Soldier-Airman and veteran of World War I, Air-Marshal H. S. P. Walmsley, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., has been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, India, in a succession to Air-Marshal Sir Roderick Carr; K.B.E. C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Air Marshal Walmsley has been in charge of Administration at Air Headquarters, India, since June 1st, this year.

Manchester November Handicap

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16, (Reuter): Las Vegas won the Manchester November Handicap, with Delville Wood Second, and Star of Autumn third.

BETTING: 20 to 1; 33 to 1, and 100 to 8 on Las Vegas, Delville Wood and Star of Autumn, respectively. Twenty-three ran.

KISHANCHAND'S 101 IN FESTIVAL MATCH

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): The to-day cricket festival match for the benefit of Major Wazir Ali between Pataudi's XI and De Mello's XI commenced today.

De Mello's XI batting first, had made 247 for the loss of four wickets at the close of play. Kishanchand scored 101 and Amaqsood Ahmed 94.

RAIN HALTS NEW SOUTH WALES-M. C. C. MATCH

SYDNEY, Nov. 16 Reuter). The second of the four days scheduled for the New South Wales versus M.C.C. tourists match was blank so far as any cricket is concerned. Rain which caused a halt in the play yesterday after New South Wales had scored 51 for four, increased in the night and did not stop until 11 a.m. (local time) this morning.

The Captains Walter Hammond and Sidney Barnes immediately made an inspection, but soon decided that as the wicket was underwater in places it would be impracticable to start play today and so the match will, weather permitting, be resumed on Monday.

The following is the New South Wales team playing against the M.C.C.

K. Carmondy, Morris S. Barnes, J. Pettiford, R. Saggers, W. Alley, K. Grieves, E. Toshack, W. Beath, G. Powell and R. Lindwall.

PHADKAR'S GOOD PERFORMANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jasdanwala's XI (First Innings 110

Sir Homi Mehta's XI (First Innings) for 6 wickets 191

Some effective bowling by Phadkar who claimed all the first five wickets that fell during the morning, supplemented later in the evening by an equally sound if somewhat tired unbeaten knock helped Sir Mehta's side to finish the first evening in the final of this year's festival cricket 81 runs ahead of their opponents with 4 wickets in hand.

Batting first Mr. Jasdanwala's XI were dismissed shortly after lunch for a small total almost entirely due to the accurate attack of Phadkar with the new ball. The success he achieved might have been enhanced had at least two clear chance given off his bowling been accepted by fieldsmen in the close positions. Lawyer, the skipper of their side was unbeaten with 31 runs to his credit.

In their reply Sir Homi's XI had lost four wickets for 80 runs when left-hander Wadia and Phadkar became associated for the fifth wicket which realised 60 runs.

MR. JASDANWALA'S XI (FIRST INNINGS.)

Kenny b Phadkar	2
Mistry b Phadkar	3
Abdulla lbw b Phadkar	22
Amladi c Rangnekar b Phadkar	6
V. M. Merchant b Phadkar	13
Lawyer not out	31
Umrigar c Solomon b Rangnekar	8
Shankar c Rangnekar b Shroff	2
Abraham b Latiff	12
Maka lbw b Latiff	9
Reshamwala b Latiff	2
Extras	0
Total	110

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/2, 2/5, 3/15, 4/33, 5/52, 6/65, 7/68, 8/90, 9/102 and 10/110.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	15	5	31	5
Solomon	7	2	19	0
Rangnekar	10	0	29	1
Shroff	8	1	16	1
Latiff	6	0	15	3

SIR HOMI MEHTA'S XI (FIRST INNINGS.)

Kolah st. Maka b Abdulla	24
Anson b Amladi	0
Dias b Amladi	19
Rangnekar c Maka b Abdulla	31
Phadkar batting	53
Wadia b Umrigar	39
Khopekar run out	10
Leon D'Souza batting	6
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	191

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/1, 2/23, 3/78, 4/80, 5/140, 6/164.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amladi	16	1	53	2
Umrigar	9	2	17	1
Shankar	2	0	15	0
Abraham	5	1	14	0
Abdulla	18	1	53	2
Reshamwala	10	0	30	0

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

SWANSEA, Nov. 16 (Reuter): England beat Wales by 19 points to 5, in the Rugby League International match at Saint Helenes ground here today after leading 14 to 5 at half-time.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M & S.

HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WHO.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures Hydrocele at one sitting in 15 minutes, has temporarily changed his consulting Room from Sardargrah Hotel, to INVANHOE BUILDINGS, Backbay Reclamation, 4th Floor, Fort. Phone No. 27390.

'SUHRAWARDY'S PRESENCE IN ASSAM NOT ADVISABLE'

Bardoloi Says Eviction Can Only Be Discussed If Encroachers Quit Peacefully

SHILLONG, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, has wired to the Bengal Premier, Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy, stating that he is prepared to discuss the evictions question with him on certain conditions.

Mr. Bardoloi says that he will inform Mr. Suhrawardy of the date and place of meeting after hearing from the Assam Opposition Leader, Mr. Saadullah. Mr. Bardoloi's telegram adds: "Your intended visit to Mangaldai last time created tension. Your presence in these areas is not advisable."

The Assam Premier's telegram is in response to a request from Mr. Suhrawardy to hold up the implementation of the evictions plan till the two Premiers had met and discussed the question. The Bengal Chief Minister had also expressed the desire to visit Assam for the purpose.

TEXT OF BARDOLOI'S TELEGRAM

The text of Mr. Bardoloi's telegram is as follows:

"Thanks for your telegram. The Government of Assam at present, have decided on reaping and attaching the paddy of reserves evicted by the last Government and the present Government in acordance with the agreement arrived at between the Muslim League Government and other parties in 1945. Actual eviction from other reserves takes place afterwards. reserves takes place afterwards.

In the meantime I have suggested to the Leader of the Opposition that if he could persuade these encroachers peacefully to leave the reserves described above, and allow the carrying out of Government policy, we will discuss the eviction in other reserves which the Government have decided to adopt.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

"Latterly thousands of Bengal Muslim immigrants are coming in boats and trucks and forcibly squatting over any vacant land, including some in private possession also. Some villagers have left their abodes. There have been cowardly night attacks on grazers and their cattle. The Government cannot submit to threat and intimidation. I shall be prepared to discuss with you on the above condition, and shall inform the date and place for discussion after hearing from the Opposition Leader. Your intended visit to Mangaldoi last time created tension. Your presence in these areas is not advisable."

Sandu
HEARTINA
BEST HEART TONIC.
Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart.
Manufacturers of:-
ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL
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Mfg. Chemists & Druggists,
CHEMBUR, BOMBAY.
Bombay Branches: Thakurdwar Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar.

AN IDEAL TREATMENT FOR 44 TROUBLES SUCH AS THESE...

Why T.C.P. has so many uses

WHEN you use T.C.P. on a cut, a burn, or a skin outbreak, you are bringing to your aid much more than just an antiseptic action. For T.C.P. is an antiseptic which has all the extra *curative* properties needed for the successful treatment of no less than 44 everyday ailments, hurts and skin troubles.

This is what T.C.P. does. It swiftly reaches and destroys the germs that cause disease. It relieves pain or skin irritation almost at once. It soon reduces swelling and inflammation. It actually stimulates clean, rapid healing. And because it is really *safe* and beneficial, you can use T.C.P. on the most delicate tissues—and even take it internally.

Wouldn't you, too, find a bottle of T.C.P. a real health safeguard in your home? There are full directions with each bottle, and most Chemists and Stores stock T.C.P. to-day.

T.C.P
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC WITH EXTRA CURATIVE PROPERTIES
8/45/6

Gandhiji On "Spare, Ill-Balanced Diet"

But Continues Tour Of More Devastated Villages

RAMGANJ, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has stopped taking glucose for the past three days and his diet now consists of two to three glasses of cocoanut water, one ounce of honey and hot water, and 10 to 12 ounces of orange juice and two grape fruits. Intimating this, Dr. Sushila Nayyar expressed the fear that Gandhiji would not be able to carry on this very spare and ill balanced diet for many more days. Its effects, she said, were already being noticed in the form of skin trouble. Otherwise, Gandhiji had been standing the strain of the tour fairly well.

H. Q. SHIFTED FURTHER INTO INTERIOR

KAZIRKHIL (East Bengal), Nov. 14 (A.P.I.): Gandhiji shifted to-day his headquarters further into the interior, to village Kazirkhil near Ramganj, 12 miles north-west of Dattapara.

Leaving Dattapara at 2-30 this afternoon by car he drove along a road which in many places was demolished during the disturbances and had been made motorable only during the past two days by Indian Sappers. It took about two hours to cover a distance of 12 miles and his car was seen jerking up and down all the way. On both sides of the route were the canals and paddy fields. The District Magistrate, Mr. Mcenerny followed him in a jeep, accompanied by Gandhiji's Secretary, Mr. Pyarelal. In another car were four Calcutta journalists who were touring with him.

PROPERTIES WORTH MANY LAKHS LOOTED

Gandhiji selected for his stay a deserted house, whose head, along with two members of the family, was killed during the disturbances. The one-storied building was also set on fire and properties worth several lakhs was looted.

Mrs. Hemaprova Devi of Khadi Pratistan, who arrived a day earlier, is Gandhiji's hostess.

Earlier on the way to Kazirkhil, Gandhiji addressed the people of Shahpur Bazar.

Mahatma Gandhi visited to-day another village in Ramganj Thana area which was seriously affected in last month's disturbances. Men and women who came to tell Gandhiji the magnitude of their distress, gave him an account of the disturbances.

M. D. AND B. COM. EXAM. RESULTS

The following are results of the M. D. Examinations by the University of Bombay in October 1946: (1) M.D. Examination: The following candidates have passed the examination: Nos.: 1 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 15 22 28 30 31 33 34 36.

Result of candidate No. 37 will be declared later.

(ii) M. S. Examination: Results will be declared later.

B.Com. Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

SECOND CLASS: Numbers: 33 41 91 120 178 213 229 285.

PASS Numbers: 2 3 9 12 13 14 18 19 20 24 25 28 34 35 38 42 43 47 48 54 60 63 64 69 73 74 78 84 89 96 97 100 101 105 109 110 112 114 115 117 122 127 129 130 131 134 137 140 141 144 151 152 158 160 164 176 184 187 192 195 197 201 202 204 209 211 217 224 228 230 232 233 234 242 249 250 253 261 262 264 271 272 274 279 284 289 295 297.

Passed in Additional Special subject only: Nos. 22 87 90 292.

HIS SALARY FOR THE NATION

Burma Finance Member's Statement

RANGOON, Nov. 16 (API): U Tin Tut, Finance Member in the Burma Government, announced at a tea party held in his honour by the Burma Journalists Association tonight that he had decided to offer from December 1. his entire salary to the Burmese nation as he "belongs to no political organisation except the highest. the Burmese nation"

BARODA ASSEMBLY VICE-PRESIDENT ASKED TO RESIGN

Anti-Sales Tax Agitation Echo

BARODA, Nov 15, (A. P. I.): The Anti-Sales Tax Action Committee have called upon the Vice-President of the Baroda Legislative Assembly Mr. Pranlal Munshi, who represents commerce in the Assembly, to resign if the Government did not restore facilities taken away from some merchants during the anti-Sales Tax campaign.

The Committee requests the Baroda State Prajamandal to consider the question and says the failure by authorities to restore telephone connections to those merchants is an attack on the elementary rights of the people.

The Committee authorised its President to carry the matter to H. H. the Maharaja on his return from England.

Madras Move To Nationalise Basic Industries

MADRAS, Nov. 15 (API): The Government of Madras are considering the question of nationalising all basic industries in the province.

This is revealed in a communication which the Government have addressed to the sponsor of a cement factory in Kurnool, asking him not to enter into any commitments, "as the Government desire to establish cement, as well as other basic industries, as nationalised industries."

SIR C. P. FOR DELHI

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 15 (API): Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, left this morning by a special plane for New Delhi.

MALAVIYA'S WISH TO COME TRUE

Birla To Donate 10 Lakhs More For Benares Temple

BENARES, Nov. 16. (A.P.I.): The Benares Hindu University will have in the not distant future a gorgeous temple which was visualised by the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya but the construction of which could not be completed before his death.

Pandit Govind Malaviya announced last night that Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla saw his father sometime ago and had assured him that he (Mr. Birla) would take full responsibility for the completion of the temple.

It is learnt from University circles that the late Pandit Malaviya had planned to construct the temple at a cost of rupees 20 lakhs. Before his death he had collected about ten lakhs.

"SIGNIFICANT AND IMPORTANT"

Acheson Hails U. S.-Indian Aviation Agreement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Reuter): The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today hailed the new America-Indian commercial aviation agreement as "significant and important" in view of the fact that it was the first complete pact the United States signed with the new Indian Government.

The statement said: "This is the first formal agreement which the United States has concluded with the new Government of India. It will permit two American air lines to fly into and through India on different routes and also grants reciprocal rights for Indian air services to fly to this country under the general principles of the so-called Bermuda arrangement which the United States concluded with the United Kingdom in February of this year

"I am sure our new air agreement with India will make a further contribution to the friendly relations which he already enjoy with that country. I think it is an important agreement, and it is rather significant that the first agreement we have with the new Government is on this new development which is air transport."

U. S. THREATENED WITH MINERS' STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (U.P.A.): A strike of soft coal mines appeared imminent for next Thursday as the Miners' President, John L. Lewis declared that the contract with the government which has been operating the mines since early this year will be terminated on Wednesday midnight.

President Truman, announcing that Lewis had rejected a government proposal to revive the union-management negotiations, appealed to the miners to reconsider, but the union was expected to maintain its traditional standpoint of "no contract, no work" when the present contract lapses.

Frontier Assembly

PESHAWAR, Nov. 15, (A. P. I.): The Frontier Assembly passed today the N.-W. F. P. Essential Services Maintenance Bill introduced by the Revenue Minister Qazi Ataullah Khan. The Bill replaces the Essential Services Ordinance which was enforced during the war.

"BIHAR DAY" IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Nov. 15, (A.P.I.): Muslim shops and business houses in Karachi suspended business today in observance of "Bihar Mourning Day".

The fish market and the slaughter houses remained closed for the day, while milk vendors closed their shutters. Many Hindu shops and business houses also suspended business, and schools and colleges were closed.

TRANSPORT SUSPENDED

Some persons carrying black flags interfered with the city's transport services, and the services were suspended in the morning. A few of the demonstrators forced their way to Karachi Municipal Office on Bunder Road and hoisted black flag over the building.

STATUE DAMAGED

They also damaged the statue of the late Harichandra Rai Vishandas, standing within the precincts of the Corporation, and demanded that the office should be closed. Later Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, arrived and pacified the crowd. The police, who also arrived on the scene, cleared the compound of the demonstrators and are now guarding the Municipal Office. Two persons were arrested for having thrown stones.

The Tilak statue in front of the Khalikidhina Hall on Bunder Road was considerably damaged by missiles and stone-throwing by the demonstrators. This area is also being guarded by the police.

PEACE PROMOTION LEAFLED DROPPED OVER ALLAHABAD

Handbills Carry Jawahar's Signature

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16 (U.P.I.): Thousands of leaflets under the signature of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, were dropped al over the city by air yesterday. The leaflets were all in vernacular languages, mostly in Hindi and Urdu.

The leaflets under the signature of Pandit Nehru said that the communal disturbances that had occurred in the different parts of the country benefited only those who wanted that the country should remain enslaved. He said that the disturbances checked the Interim Government from proceeding with the great task that lay before them.

Other leaflets dropped carried the joint statement recently made by Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Liaquatali Khan and Mr. Abdurrab Nishtar, appealing to the people for maintaining peace in the country.

The leaflet contained a statement made by Mr. Jinnah asking the people, specially Muslims, to keep quiet.

Bihar Premier Visits Bhagalpur

PATNA, Nov. 15 (API): Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister, Bihar, who left Patna on November 13 by air to tour the riot affected area of Monghyr and was to have returned here to-day has gone to Bhagalpur to visit the affected areas there.

Punjab Premier's Appeal To Press

LAHORE, Nov. 15, (A. P. I.): An appeal to all sections of the Press to co-operate with Government in the maintenance of Law and Order and the prevention of the spread of communal disturbances is made by Sir Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, in a statement to the Press today.

SELF-EDUCATED BURGLAR STUDIED IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEW YORK, Reuter)

A self-educated burglar gave himself such an intensive 30-day course in locks and keys at New York Public Library that for more than two years every apartment lock melted at the touch of his bits, keys and fine-drawn steel wires.

After being finally caught by the police, the burglar commented: "I am glad it's over. It was hard work and it wasn't profitable. I just managed to get a living out of it. It was always hard luck and I never got anything worth while."

A former tailor, the burglar revealed it took 30 straight days of cramming at the library before he felt he had mastered the theory. He then put together a key-making machine and returned occasionally to the library to consult reference books.

He was caught because he dropped a metal box in a vacant flat and the alarmed neighbours called the police.

Quit Cape Order On Passive Resistance Council Secretary

CAPETOWN, Nov. 14 (Reuter): Mr. Cassim Amra, an Indian law student at the Cape Town University has been informed that unless he leaves Cape Province by Nov. 22, he will be arrested as a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Amra is the Secretary of the Cape Passive Resistance Council.

An official of the Immigration Department at Cape Town said today that a permit was issued to Mr. Amra in September valid until Dec. 31, 1946. On instructions from the Commissioner for Immigration, Pretoria, that permit has been cancelled and Mr. Amra ordered to leave Cape Province by Nov. 22. The official stated that in view of further representations the whole question has been submitted to the Commissioner for reconsideration and the Cape Town office is now awaiting his instructions.

Menon On New Era In India

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Pandit Nehru's personal representative at the United Nations General Assembly here said in a speech today in the celebration of Pandit Nehru's birthday, "India has now entered on a new era—not an era where clouds are clearing from the horizon, but where the darkness of clouds does not blind our vision. Those who dare raise dust to keep the horizon more cloudy only do it to the peril of all concerned.

"Blessed are we in India for the wise leadership of our great men and for the loyalty of our masses. For, despite, all difficulties our eyes are firmly fixed on our goal—the goal of our national independence. Of Pandit Nehru we can truly say with a wise heart and clarity of mind that he has enabled India function as a free country in the comity of the world, here in New York we are no longer 'His Master's Voice.'"

Jewish Threat To Blow Up Rail Lines

JERUSALEM, Nov. 15 (Reuter) — The Jewish terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi, announced last night in posters fixed to walls in Tel-Aviv that all Palestine railway lines except the one serving the Jewish settlements in northern plains are liable to be blown up.

Appealing to both Jews and Arabs not to use the railways, the posters said that Irgun Zvai Leumi, will not be responsible for the lives of those who disobeyed their warnings.

VANDENBERG TO ACCEPT SENATE PRESIDENT'S JOB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (U.P.A.): Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg to-day said he would accept the posts of Senate President pro tempore and of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the new Congress.

Owing to the lack of a vice-president at present the President pro tempore presides over the Senate.

Vandenberg said the proposed investigation of the U. S. occupation policy in Europe by the War Investigating Committee would not "impinge on foreign policy" if the Committee stayed within its jurisdiction.

Evatt Hopes India Will Remain In Commonwealth

CANBERRA, Nov. 15, (Reuter): Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australia's Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, told the House of Representatives today that he was extremely hopeful that Indian people would decide to remain in the British Commonwealth because of their association with other British countries.

Stating that Australia's policy was the same as Britain's regarding the United Nations Organisation, Dr. Evatt said they stood for "an international community not based on power politics, but on justice".

800 Polish Troops Quit Britain

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Reuter): Eight hundred Polish troops left Britain today in the transport ship "Marine Raven" for Poland, a Foreign Office spokesman announced. There are about 19,000 Polish soldiers awaiting repatriation.

Control Of Police In Trieste

Foreign Ministers Boil Down Basic Differences

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (Reuter): Meeting in a "restricted" session, the Council of Foreign Ministers last night succeeded in boiling down their basic differences over the vital issue of control of the police in Trieste under the statute to the question 'Who should have the right to appoint and dismiss the Chief of Police and to whom he should owe allegiance', cables Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's special correspondent.

An important step forward was made when the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, agreed to the suggestion of the other three Ministers that the decision as to whether emergency or threat to the statute and its principles existed should lie with the Governor. The Ministers, however, did not reach agreement as to how this principle was to be organised, or as to how a distinction could be made between day-to-day operation of the police and operations through which the police safeguarded the statute in abnormal circumstances.

New Zealand Labour To Boycott Spain

WELLINGTON, Nov. 15 (Reuter): The New Zealand Labour Federation is recommending trade unions to ban all trade with Spain and to press for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government of Exiles set up in Paris.

The Federation recently decided against unilateral boycott of Spanish trade although dockers for time refused to load wool for Spain.

Since then consignments for Spain have been sent unmarked to Britain for transhipment to Spain, it is believed.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 15, (Reuter): The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council have recommended that as in the past two years, the Churches of Britain should join their Indian fellow Christians in observing the first Sunday in Advent (December) as a day of prayer for India.

SIX-CRORE PLAN TO DEVELOP GOA

Bombay Industrialist On 10-Year Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday (APA): Mr. Fransic Mascarenhas, Bombay industrialist, announced today his appointment by the Government of Goa to introduce in the Portuguese colony a ten-year programme for developing its industries.

The announcement was made at an informal conference attended by Dr. Francisco Alves de Azevedo, director of information for Nova Goa, and the Portuguese Consul General in Bombay, Mr. Joao de Lucena.

Mr. Mascarenhas said the expenditure of five and a half to six crores of rupees is contemplated over the ten-year period, the money to come principally from the public sale of shares while the Government would grant some direct and indirect subsidy.

"I am no politician and do not wish to refer to matters political", he said in a prepared statement. "I think it a shame that it should be necessary to do so, but I believe it is important for everybody to realise that there is no unrest in Goa—no discontent of the kind being hinted at in India and elsewhere".

INDIAN FILM MARKET WANTS GOVT. PROTECTION

BOMBAY, Nov. 15, (APA): The All-India Film Conference tonight went on record in a Resolution with a demand for Governmental protection against "exploitation" of the Indian film market by foreign companies.

Specifically the Conference demanded that Government ban the showing of foreign pictures into which Indian language dialogue has been dubbed.

It left to the Indian Film Federation an agency which still is to be formed the question of leading a fight for the imposition of quota restrictions on the importation of foreign films. It urged that the production of 16 millimetre films in India be encouraged and the importation of foreign films of that size discouraged, but stopped short of a threatened demand for outright ban on imports.

NANDA FOR DELHI.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nandda, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay, left for Delhi today to discuss with the Government of India the question of supply of housing material for Bombay.

Yes, because Rexona actively encourages and protects skin-health — the only true basis of skin-loveliness — Rexona can genuinely claim to create skin-beauty. How does Rexona do this? It does this because it is medicated with a special skin-antiseptic called Cadyl and because Rexona's profuse *quick-starting* lather is able to carry this soothing, purifying Cadyl deep into every pore of the skin, to the places where skin troubles and blemishes most frequently start.

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Every member of the family will appreciate the special properties of this lovely, green, quick-lathering soap . . . the women because of its active influence on skin-beauty . . . the men because they of all people know the vital importance of always keeping a healthy skin. And there is no better, safer soap for Baby. Rexona's gentle, medicated lather soothes irritation, protects against chafing and soreness, keeps Baby's skin cool and comfortable. The whole family should use Rexona regularly to make sure of skin-health.

★CADYL, in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils that have a powerful influence on the health of the skin. The soothing and protecting action of Cadyl is scientifically recognised and recommended.

USE REXONA OINTMENT for cuts, sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, rashes, blisters, ringworm, blackheads and all skin blemishes. Though supplies are limited, most dealers have a few of the famous triangular tins.

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NO NATIONALISATION OF AIR SERVICES JUST YET

Sardar Mangal Singh Withdraws Resolution As Urged By Nishtar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): Sardar Mangal Singh's resolution recommending nationalisation of air services in India was withdrawn in the Assembly today after Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Communications Member, had urged that the Interim Government had not yet had time to examine the question but that he personally accepted as salutary the principle that air services like certain other industries should not be left entirely under private control and that the profits of such concerns should not go to the pockets of private persons but should go to the public exchequer and be utilisable for the benefit of the community as a whole.

SALUTARY PRINCIPLE ACCEPTABLE

This principle was implicit in nationalisation as he understood it, Mr. Nishtar added. He thought very few people in India would oppose that salutary principle. The only difference might be as regards the time and the manner of achieving that objective.

Mr. Nishtar urged the mover to withdraw the resolution and as regards Diwan Chamanlal's amendment recommending "early steps" to lay down lines of Government action in connection with the development of civil aviation in India, Mr. Nishtar said he was in general agreement with the substance of it, but suggested to the mover not to press it.

Sardar Mangal Singh disowned any intention to hustle the Government into a decision but he requested them in considering the question, to keep in view that certain lines might be operated by the State and certain other lines might be given to private companies and the results might be judged after some time

The resolution was withdrawn and the House adjourned till Monday.

SPARE PRESENT STATE MACHINERY

During the debate on the resolution, Mr. M. R. Masani said that the only test which one could apply was the test based on India's biggest need at present, namely increased production and better service. In applying that test we should consider the strength and efficiency of the present administrative machinery. He thought it unfair at the present overburdened administrative service one more burden of running air transport service. The issue, therefore, would be whether direct ownership and management or control was the better way of running the air service.

He was with the mover in recognising the need to take every possible measure to prevent excessive profits being made by private concerns. The present system of regulating air services extended to every detail including fares. If fares were controlled by the State, he was sure that profits would also be controlled by the State. Mr. Masani suggested that State control and regulation would in present circumstances give the best results.

NATIONALISATION & INEFFICIENCY GO TOGETHER?

Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel (European group) said he was very anxious to see that the good work done by existing air services and the rapid and efficient development of civil aviation were not impeded by or sacrificed to loose thinking regarding questions of nationalisation. "We have a good service and we want to go on having a good service", he added.

He brought three charges against State management in India, firstly, administrative inefficiency, secondly, less responsiveness to public opinion and, thirdly, lack of initiative and flexibility. These charges had been brought against State management of railways and could be brought against State management of road transport and the telephones. Any mistake at this stage, he said, would be detrimental to the development of civil aviation and building up of that reserve of well-trained pilots which was essential in peace as well as in war.

MUSLIMS WANT THEIR QUARTER SHARE

Mr. A. R. Siddiqui confessed that nationalisation created a terror in him, because it raised among other things questions about the meaning of nation and so on. Speaking as a Muslim he should have supported the doctrinaire principle of nationalisatoin, because he would have got his communal ratio of 25 percent, but he wanted people to realise that the word called the Muslim nation was gradually turning and though out of 16 aviation companies now in existence only three were Muslim. He hoped these would increase and he asked that they should have a chance of expanding.

Mr. Siddiqui asked the mover to agree to the suggestion that State control of the most rigid type be imposed. This was being done by the Licensing Board. By this method of control, we should be able to serve the interests of that numerically small and exclusive type of traveller who wished to go by air.

Replying to points raised by the speakers on the earlier day, Mr. Nishtar said that 86 applications by 17 companies for 74 routes had been submitted to the licensing Board.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL IN INDIA FULLY PAID IN STERLING

Liaquat Gives Figures In Assembly: Sardar On Bombay Ban On Sale Of Arms

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, said in the Central Assembly today in reply to Seth Govind Das that the organisation of civic guards was formed under an ordinance which had expired. In so far as the provinces were concerned, the question whether the same or similar organisation should be formed was within the discretion of the Provincial Governments. He was not convinced of the necessity of such an organisation in the Chief Commissioners Provinces.

Seth Govind Das: Will Government consider the question of coordinating civic guards established in the provinces?

Sardar Patel: Different provinces have different conditions and Government do not propose to interfere.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed: Is it not a fact that civic guards, like cholera pills, are intended to create disturbances (laughter)?

President: It is more a remark than a question.

DELHI UNREST

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayangar referred to the disturbances in Delhi and asked whether Government were aware that until some cases of stabbing or the like were reported the police did not turn up.

Sardar Patel: The police have been working for practically 24 hours for the last ten days and they have been thoroughly exhausted. I do not think it is wise to encourage running after police help at every place. People must learn to defend themselves.

BAN ON SALE OF ARMS

Mr. Ahmed Jaffer asked whether the Home Member would consider the urgency of removing the Bombay Government's ban on the sale of arms.

Sardar Patel said he did not think that the Government of India could interfere with Bombay Government in this matter.

Mr. S. S. Sanyal asked whether womenfolk would be exempted from the Arms Act in order to give them some measure of protection.

Sardar Patel expressed the hope that the province would do the needful.

Mr. Sri Prakasa asked amid laughter whether it was not a fact that dacoits and burglars possessed arms without licence.

Sardar Patel: Dacoits and burglars have a general licence under which they need not take any licence (more laughter).

Mr. Sri Prakasa: In view of the fact that dacoits and burglars have no need to take out a licence, will he abrogate the Arms Act so that law-abiding citizens also can have arms without licerice?

Sardar Patel: If the whole populace becomes burglars and dacoits the law will be abrogated. (loud laughter).

WAR EXPENDITURE

Replying to Mr. Manu Subedar, the Finance Member, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, said that expenditure, incurred in India on Defence Services on behalf of the U. K. and eastern Group countries was

193,53 lakhs in 1941-42;
305.99 lakhs in 1942-43
377,87 lakhs in 1943-44
455,13 lakhs in 1944-45
349,56 lakhs in 1945-46. The figures for the expenditure on civil account were not readily available but were comparatively small.

The next expenditure that would arise in the defence Services accounts in 1946-47 on behalf of the U.K. was estimated at Rs. 34,23 lakhs. Under the financial settlement regulating the allocation of defence expenditure between His Majesty's Government and India during the war, the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on Defence Services and supplies less that portion debitable to India and Indian revenues was recovered currently from H.M.G. That Government's liabilities in respect of the previous years had all been discharged by sterling payments. Similarly, expenditure incurred in the current year on behalf of H.M.G. was also being recovered currently in the same manner.

The civil expenditure was likewise being recovered from H.M.G. in sterling.

NO INDIAN AVAILABLE FOR DEREQUISITIONING

There were a number of supplementaries to a question by Mr. Subedar on expenditure of requisitioned property.

Mr. Subedar: Is it a fact that for derequisitioning men have been called out from England?

Ans:—Of a total of 197 officers, 30 have been brought out from England.

The officers brought from the U.K. were technical men, said Mr. Bhalja. Unfortunately in spite of advertisements in the newspapers recruits were not available in India.

Diwan Chamanlal:—Is it a fact that among these 30 men are lawyers?

Mr. Bhalja: If a person possessing technical qualifications happens to be a lawyer, that is not a disqualification.

EXPENDITURE ON P.O.Ws.

Mr Bhalja said in reply to Mr. Subedar that the total number of prisoners of war of non-Indian origin maintained in India was 70,933, comprising 68,390 Italians and 2,543 Japanese. The total amount of expenditure incurred during the last five years on the maintenance of these prisoners was Rs. 30 crores. The expenditure was now diminishing from month to month as prisoners were being repatriated. The expenditure for the month of September was estimated at rupees eight lakhs. All Japanese P.O.Ws were repatriated in May 1946. The number of Italians repatriated up to date was 65,192 and shipping had been allotted to repatriate the remainder by the end of November, 1946. The entire expenditure on the maintenance of Italian and Japanese P.O.Ws captured beyond Indian borders was recovered from H.M.G. in sterling like other recoverable expenditure incurred by the Government of India on behalf of H.M.G. The cost of maintenance of Japanese prisoners captured within Indian borders during the Assam campaign was the liability of India.

In reply to Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, Mr. Bhalja said that the Interim Government were satisfied that steps to prevent favouritism or colour prejudice in the W.A.C.(I) had been taken.

Answering supplementaries, he said: "If ever there was any colour prejudice or favouritism, it will now be stopped.

He reminded the House that the Corps will be disbanded entirely by April 1, 1947.

CHECK ON BOMBAY BULLION

Mr. Liaquat Ali replying to Mr. Subedar said that Government were aware that the existing methods of forward trading in some of the Bullion Exchanges were highly undesirable and required to be rectified. Regulation of trading on the Exchanges fell mainly under item 27 of the Provincial Legislative List, but legislation could be undertaken by the Centre if all provinces agreed to this course. The Government of India had already instituted enquiries into the working of Stock Exchanges and had asked all Provincial Governments whether they would agree to Central legislation for their regulation. Similar action in regard to Bullion Exchanges was contemplated.

The Government were also bringing to the notice of the Bombay Government the desirability of taking early steps to check the speculative activities of the Bullion Exchange in Bombay.

Mr. Liaquat Ali added that Indian states would also be consulted in the matter and it could only be on their voluntary co-operation that anything could be done.

NO INQUIRY INTO INDIAN PRESS

"The Government have no such proposal under consideration at present", said the Home Member, Sardar Patel, in reply to a question by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta who asked whether Government were contemplating the appointment of a commission to inquire into the finance, control, management and ownership of the Indian Press as had been done by the House of Commons for the British Press.

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam, Secretary, Health Department, replying to the same member said that Government were considering the question of establishing a Municipal Corporation for Delhi and an announcement on this subject would be made very shortly.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Replying to Seth Govind Dass regarding atomic studies and research Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Reserch had set up a research committee for this purpose. As for the theoretical aspect of atomic studies the universities in India had been requested to encourage instructions in the theory and the experimental technique of nuclear physics. No laboratory had been set up nor was it contemplated to set up one, but the Government of India had sanctioned three schemes with a total expenditure of Rs. 2,39,800. Atomic research, Mr. Rajgopalachari said, was still azelously guarded secret in the U.S.A. It had, therefore, not been possible to secure research facilities for our students in that country. Three students were, however, engaged on research in "nuclear physics" in the United Kingdom.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Replying to a series of questions by Mr. K. C Neogy on the functions of the Central Intelligence Bureau and the working of the Arms Act, the Home Member Sardar Patel said that the Bureau was concerned only with securing information regarding loss or theft of certain categories of arms and ammunition matters such as unlawful acquisition and use of arms were primarily the concern of provincial Governments.

SIKHS AND SWORDS

Mr. Ishaq Sait: Are Sikhs allowed to keep swords?

The Home Member:—Sikhs are allowed to keep kirpans. In the Punjab they are allowed to keep a sword and a kirpan. In the centrally administered areas Sikhs are allowed to keep kirpans.

Mr. Ishaq Sait:—Has the size of kirpans increased to the size of swords recently? Will members of other communities also be allowed to keep kirpans?

The Home Member: If other communities adopt the Sikh religion, certainly they will be allowed to keep kirpans (Loud laughter).

Mr. Yamin Khan drew attention to the situation arising from certain communities considering it their religious duty to wear kirpans and others, holding that peaceful living was part of their religion. The Home Member suggested that in a country inhabited by many sects and religions, the religious susceptibilities of all had to be respected.

MOVE TO GET MUFTI TO LONDON

Arab League To Demand Amnesty

LONDON, Nov. 16 (Reuter): The Arab League is going to be asked to demand amnesty for the Mufti and permission for him to attend the Palestine Conference in London when the Arab League meeting opens in Cairo next week, according to a cable from the "News Chronicle" special correspondent in Jerusalem.

"Should the Arab demands be refused, M. Jamal Husseini, the Vice-Chairman of the Arab Higher Executive, will go to London but only as an observer," the correspondent says.

The "News Chronicle" diplomatic correspondent says that the resumption of the Palestine Conference at Lancaster House, adjourned until December 16 after representatives of Arab States had put up their proposals, may be further postponed.

"Casualties Magnified Twenty Fold"

Mr. D. N. Mookerjee Challenges Accuracy Of Fazlul Huq's Figure

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16, (A.P.I.): Mr Debendra Nath Mookerjee, ex-Mayor of Calcutta and Gen. Secretary of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha, and Major P. Bardhan, member of the Working Committee of the A.-I. Hindu Mahasabha, have issued the following statement:—

"We are shocked to learn that responsible leaders like Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmad, Minister for Commerce, Bengal, have put down the casualty in Bihar at one lakh. From what we have seen in the riot-affected areas and from what we have gathered as the result of our discussions with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Bihar and the Dist. Magistrate of Gaya and the Sub-Divisional Officer of one of the worst affected areas we must contradict the statements. It is most tragic that reckless exaggerations are being made by prominent members of the League in these abnormal times. Specially deplorable is the appeal of Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed to Mahatma Gandhi, who has been requested to quit Noakhali and to proceed to Bihar.

"Such appeals are coupled with casualty figures magnifying 20 times the number actually affected, and are calculated to influence the fanatics and hooligans at Noakhali and to disrupt all the good work that our leaders have done and are doing there"

MR. REHMAN CONTRADICTS JAWAHAR'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16, (A.P.I.): Pandit Nehru's statement in the Central Assembly that the Bihar situation was brought under complete control after a week is not correct, says Mr. Fazlul Rehman, M.L.A., member of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League delegation, which recently visited the disturbed areas in Bihar, in a press statement, tonight.

Mr Rehman adds that the delegation met the Chief Minister of Bihar on the 8th instant, when he said that the disturbances had broken out on the 26th October, and two days later he contacted the local military commanders who refused to send his troops in the interior, but agreed that the Patna City might be patrolled by the military. But even on the 30th, the Chief Minister was told that the military had not till then started patrolling the City.

Gen. Bucher arrived in Patna on the 5th November—clear ten days after the commencement of the riots—and it was decided only on that day to post military in the disturbed areas and troops began to cover only a portion thereof. Even on the 8th instant, the Bihar Premier had to admit that the carnage was still going on unabated, specially in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpore.

INNER MONGOLIA WANTS LOCAL AUTONOMY

NANKING, Nov. 16, (Reuter): Thirty delegates claiming to represent 3,000,000 Inner Mongolians threatened to walk out of the newly inaugurated Chinese National Assembly if the Government does not grant a measure of local autonomy to Inner Mongolia and other border minorities.

The leader of the Inner Mongolian Delegation, Mr. Yunghsiang asked the Government to implement the resolution passed at the Kuomintang Congress last year, and added they were not seeking to start a separatist movement.

"We just want the Mongolians to administer Mongolia" they said

Communist, Democratic League and Youth Party delegates did not attend yesterday's opening session of the Assembly, the Communists stating that they would boycott it until their Government was recognised.

Demand For Union Of Cyprus With Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 16, (Reuter): A huge crowd outside Piraues Harbour, today, cheered and chanted "we want union", when Bishop Leontios of Paphos, Acting enthnarch (Archbishop) of Cyprus arrived here to lead a delegation of Cypriots to London where they intend to submit to the British Government a request for the Union of the island with Greece.

Cyprus colonised by Greek and Phoenician settlers at a very early date was annexed to the British Crown. In 1487 the island was sold to Venice, and in 1571 it was conquered by the Turks, who again ceded it to Britain for administrative purposes under a convention concluded with the Sultan in 1878

In 1914 Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire.

"Maintain Communal Harmony In Madras Province"

Prakasam & Local League Chief Issue Joint Appeal

MADRAS, Nov. 16 (API): The need for scrupulously avoiding provocative and inflammatory utterances and writings and for maintaining communal harmony in the Province is made in a joint appeal issued to-day by Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister and Mr. Mohamed Ismail, President of the Madras Provincial Muslim League.

TRADITION OF PEACE

They say: "There have always been in our Province of Madras a great deal of tolerance and amicability among the various sections and communities of people, and these traditional happy relations have been maintained generally even when some of the other provinces have been overtaken by communal strife. Both of us, with the co-operation of all others, have been able to maintain good relations between all communities and prevent breaches of peace even when there were occasions when in certain areas such breaches threatened to happen. Still things happened here and there and some innocent individuals lost their lives and properties. Notwithstanding this, obth of us with other friends working with us, are proud that the Province has been generally peaceful, people being ever ready to maintain law and order.

GOVERNMENT WILL BROOK NO VIOLENCE

"We, representing as we do, different political ideologies, emphatically say that difference in political ideologies or religions need not and should not manifest itself in violent strife, or in causing injury to persons or damage to property.

Nobody should be under the impression that the Government will tolerate such a state of affairs. Everybody must know that Government's function for giving protection to all people, to whatever community or political organisation they may belong, and that the Government of Madras will do everything in its power to protect all sections of people, be they Hindus, Muslims, Christians or others, irrespective of their political affiliations, and to maintain law and order. This is the fundamental duty of every Government and the Government of Madras will discharge this duty with vigour and firmness and will not tolerate anything likely to disturb the peace and orderliness of the Province."

"We earnestly appeal to all sections of people to realise that violence will not advance but will only retard any cause, political or otherwise, and to help Government in maintaining law and order. People must have a sense of justice and tolerance without which no civilised human life is possible, not to speak of human progress and prosperity. They must try to be fair and just to others. It cannot be fair or just to injure any person or to destroy property for any cause, right or wrong. Such things only delay the achievement of our cherished goal of freedom and will result in misery all round.

BRING THEM TO BOOK

People should not give heed or encouragement to mischief-makers. On the other hand, they must try and bring them to book without any delay. Rumour and scare should be checked then and there. Exaggerated, provocative and inflammatory utterances and writings must scrupulously be avoided. If there is any likelihood of any trouble or mischief anywhere, people must act at once and contact the authorities so that any situation may be dealt with promptly and firmly and brought under control.

"We appeal to all sections of the people of this great Province to cooperate with one another and with the Government and help in the restoration and preservation of an atmosphere of peace and amicability which has always been the proud privilege and record of this Province."

Lizard Causes Flutter In Jamia Exhibition

(From G. N. Acharya, Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

It was no lion but it had escaped from a zoo. It did cause a good deal of excitement and some apprehension although when it was caught and held by the tail it seemed pathetic with its head hung down. At first many people mistook it for a model. There it was sitting still and erect on a table right at the entrance of the room assigned to the boys of the Jamia day school at Karolbagh, in the training school where the Jamia Milia Jubilee Exhibition is being held. Some people thought that the boys had produced a really life-like model. I thought so too and I was about to touch it when one of the organisers noticed it and said it was not their property.

"We have not put it here" he said. Presently, somebody said it was alive and mysteriously word went round that it was piosonous. Ways and means of killing it were canvassed. An old student of the Jamia and presumably a zoologist came along, quietly lifted it by the tail and announced, "It is not poisonous. No lizard is and this is just a garden lizard."

"It seems the little creature had just run away from the boys' little zoo and come to see their work. When I last saw it, the zoologist was offering it to a couple of high society ladies. "It is a good drawing room ornament", he was saying; "besides it is very useful. It eats flies."

No Pakistan Without Respecting Others' Rights

Leaguers & Congressman Appeal To Desist From Rioting

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (A.P.I.): IN A JOINT APPEAL MR. QADERUDDIN AHMED, PRESIDENT, DELHI PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE, MR. JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA, ACTING PRESIDENT, AND MR. BRAHM PERKASH, GEN. SECRETARY OF THE DELHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, SHAIK ABDUS SALAM, MEMBER, A.-I. MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL, AND MR. ANIS HASHMI, EX-GEN. SECRETARY, DELHI PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE SAY:—

"Beware of those who indulge in brutality in your behalf. They are not your friends. They are enemies. Those who riot and stab and commit mean acts are not brave soldiers but perverted cowards.

"Those Muslims who foster riots and participate in them are not soldiers of Islam. They are out of discipline and enemies of Muslims. Nobody has told them to do these things. They are self-willed and misguided men. Muslims should remember that they cannot achieve Pakistan without respecting the rights of others.

"Do your utmost, to achieve and maintain peace. Give no encouragement to mischief-mongers and assassins. Look to the future and gain confidence. Let Muslims not disgrace their demand of Pakistan. Let Hindus not establish that India is not one"

'SAVAGE' ATTACK ON GREEK VILLAGE

ATHENS, Nov. 15 (APA). Constantine Tsaldaris, Prime Minister of Greece, charged last night that armed attacks were being made on Greece from foreign territory.

In a statement to the press, the Greek Prime Minister described an attack two days ago on the village of Skra, near the Yugoslav frontier, as "a continuation of similar attacks being carried out along the entire length of Greece's northern border from Turkey to the Adriatic".

Tsaldaris pointed out in the statement that the attack was made within a mile and one-half of the Yugoslav border and said that the attackers fled into Yugoslavia.

It was the "most savage" attack ever made on a Greek village, he said.

Earlier, an official army communique stated in Salonika that 50 men, women and children and 43 soldiers were killed by a guerilla band numbering nearly 1,000, which attacked the village of Skra and two other Yugoslav border outposts two days ago.

Greek military chiefs and leaders of the Opposition parties met the Prime Minister in an emergency meeting in Athens to discuss the "grave" turn of events in northern Greece an official announcement said.

The announcement, made immediately after the conference, added that the Minister of War, Philipe Dragoumis, his Chief of Staff and Government representatives would fly to Salonika today for an on-the-spot investigation of the troubles.

Greek Troops Occupy Skra

ATHENS, Nov. 15. (Reuter): Clashes between the Greek army and rebels in Salonika continued to-day, according to reports reaching the Greek Ministry of Information here.

The increased guerilla activity in Greece has been described by Greek Military Quarters as constituting an "undeclared war by the Communists against the state."

"Very large-scale" operations were reported to have been in progress since Wednesday at Skra in Macedonia where mountain "rebels" were said to be trying to capture frontier towns.

Latest reports state that Greek troops re-occupied Skra yesterday after brisk action with 700 armed men.

NEW SWOOP BY 'REBELS'.

A new swoop by Greek mountain "rebels" and an all-night battle for an outpost were reported last night by M. Dimitri Vourdombas, Greek Under-Secretary of War, on his return to Athens from Macedonia.

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MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

INDONESIA TO BE SOVEREIGN STATE WITHIN TWO YEARS

If Dutch Govt. Gives Final Approval To Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UPA): Indonesia will become a Sovereign State within two years if the Dutch Government gives final approval to the Dutch-Indonesian treaty drawn up in Java, according to reliable reports reaching London.

This is reported to be one of the provisions of the treaty initialled in Charibon, Java, yesterday by the Dutch Commission General. As this concession exceeds the mandate granted to the Commission General, full signing of the treaty has been deferred until the Dutch Cabinet assents.

The Commission General has enclosed with the terms of the agreement a strong appeal to the Government to accept as they are convinced that the Indonesian people will never accept the Dutch Crown on any other basis.

QUEEN NO LONGER

Thus Queen Wilhelmina—instead of being "Queen of the Netherlands and Indonesia" would become simply "Heed of the Union."

In this union, which the Indonesians would have the right to dissolve at the end of a 30-year treaty, the Netherlands and Indonesia would be equal and Sovereign partners.

It is a concept unique in constitutional history.

CRISIS FACES DUTCH CABINET?

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16 (Reuter):—Indications were mounting to-day that a major crisis might be facing Dr. Louis Beel's four-month-old Dutch Cabinet over its policy in the Dutch East Indies, the Netherlands News Agency reported.

Six hundred delegates of the Catholic People's Party met in Utrecht today for a two-day meeting to decide on their stand to the draft agreement negotiated by the Dutch Commission General in Java.

A decision by the dominant Catholic People's Party not to acquiesce in the proposed Indonesian agreement might endanger the delicate Catholic-Labour balance in the present Coalition Cabinet, the agency said, adding that it was understand that Right Wing Catholic leaders in the Cabinet and outside it had already expressed opposition to the draft agreement.

OTHER TERRITORIES READY TO JOIN PROPOSED UNION

BATAVIA, Nov. 16 (Reuter): Delegates from other territories of the East Indies, excluding Java, Madura and Sumatra, have agreed in principle at discussions with the Dutch Commission-General to take steps to take their place in the projected United States of Indonesia, says an Official 'communique' to-day.

BRITISH-MALAY AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

SINGAPORE, Nov. 16 (Reuter):—Talks between the British and Malay representatives on the future of the Malayan constitution have reached a stage where an outline of the possible agreement with Malays on several points is almost ready, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur.

United Malay nationalist organisation leaders and Malay Rulers are to commence a series of meetings in Kuala Lumpur to-day which may lead to an approval of the draft agreement next week.

It is understood that the draft agreement envisages a Malayan Federation and if approved, it should make it possible to begin talks with other communities on the next most important issue—that of Malayan citizenship.

With an optimum of progress, the earliest date of all party final agreement on constitutional questions is likely to be reached at the end of January, according to a well-informed source.

MALAYAN INDIAN CONGRESS TO MEET

The Malayan Indian Congress is to hold a meeting at Kuala Lumpur to consider calling an inter-communal conference on the Constitution question. Mr. J. A. Thivy, Chairman of the Malayan Indian Congress, said in an interview to-day: "We non-Malay Asiatics can offer more enduring safeguards to the Malay people against alien-exploitation than a foreign Government. We alone can assist them on the road to self-government."

Ahmedabad Municipality To Run Bus Service

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16, (A. P. I.): The Ahmedabad Municipality at a meeting tonight decided to seek permission of the Government of Bombay to run a bus service in the city and to raise a loan of Rs. 25,00,000 for the purpose. The Loan will be payable after 30 years and will carry an interest of three per cent.

Hofmeyr Moans Non-Whites Predominate In 'One-World'

DEFENDS MINORITY RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA ON "PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS"

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, Nov. 16

South Africa's race problem was only one aspect of the world race problem but at the same time it was unique and other countries would have to realise that, observed J. H. Hofmeyr, acting Prime Minister of South Africa, opening the annual Congress of the Natal Branch of the United Party at Maritzburg on Wednesday. He said: "This is not the country where, as in the United States, the White man derives confidence from the fact that he is in a considerable numerical majority. Here we have the fact, which is of tremendous importance from the psychological point of view, that we, Whites are in a minority."

There were two points from the UNO proceedings which had not been sufficiently appreciated in the past, added Mr. Hofmeyr. "First, we are living in what has to-day become 'One World' and that South Africa, whether we like it or not, is part of that world and that 'One World' is a predominantly non-White world.

"This is of special importance in respect of our problems of race relations, the international aspect of which we can no longer ignore. Our relationship with Asiatics in our midst is no longer just our concern. It is one aspect of the world problem of European-Asiatic relations. Our relationship with Africa is part of the world-wide clash of colour.

"These are the considerations which General Smuts has to take into account in New York. They are the considerations which we must take into account in our approach to these problems in future. This is not the country where as a result of coming of Europeans the aboriginal inhabitants are largely eliminated. For most part Europeans have a good title to South Africa as non-Europeans have and in matters of their survival and progress our record compares favourably with other countries where Europeans and non-Europeans live side by side as permanent elements."

Senator Clarkson, Minister of the Interior, said considerable headway was being made in the preliminaries to give Indians representation in the Senate Assembly and the Natal Provincial Council. Further it was announced that demarcation areas in Natal and the Transvaal for the Senate Assembly representation were already tentatively agreed upon as well the demarcation of Natal into two areas for the Provincial Council. Regulations regarding the electoral roll were also being prepared.

Discussing the Indian legislation, the Minister said, "This is the point now being debated at UNO. I do not intend to enter into any controversy except to say that the act is being, and will continue to be administered

"Many Indians are complying with its requirements by applying for permits to purchase restricted areas and each case is dealt with on merits."

"We have asked for co-operation from Indians but this has been refused and we are going on without it."

BRITISH PLAN FOR UNITED GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Reuter).—Britain is partially putting into practice her own plan for German unity.

A new constitutional ordinance on the administration of the British zone by the German State Government which is to come into effect on January 1 does not just mark another stage in the devolution of administrative responsibility to the Germans. Its main purpose is to set up a pattern for the future unified but decentralised Germany by putting into practice inside the British Zone a plan for the future of the German constitution worked out by the British Element Control Commission and approved by the British Cabinet. This plan also underlines the attitude of the British negotiators in the bi-zonal talks in Washington and in the coming Foreign Ministers' discussions on Germany

The ordinance lays down which issues will come under the jurisdiction of the State Governments of North Rhine, Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein and the City Governments of Bremen and Hamburg and which will for the time being be reserved for the zonal British or bi-zonal Anglo-American organs.

But its long-term importance is that these reserved powers, including most major decisions on economic policy, should, in the British view, ultimately be handed over to the German Central Government.

The powers to be handed to the Regional State Governments include the administration of light industries, agricultural production, the rationing machinery and generally administrative execution of policy whether regional or national as well as educational and church matters.

The powers to be reserved for the future Central Government include the control of key industries such as steel, coal and power and probably chemicals and heavy engineering, shipping, railways and inland waterways, foreign and inter-state trade, postal communications, Civil and Criminal Procedure and Commercial Law and ultimately foreign policy and defence.

TWO-CHAMBER PARLIAMENT

In the British view the National Parliament, presumably to be formed on a two-chamber basis, should have sufficient powers of taxation to enable the Central Government to carry out these functions.

This plan, designed to decentralise German administration to the maximum extent compatible with national unity and economic efficiency, is of particular importance at a moment when the indications of Russian willingness to discuss economic and political administration of Germany have raised the hopes of an early broadening of the bi-zonal talks now carried on in the United States.

Man Poisoned, Burnt To Death

Welsh House-keeper On Murder Charge

BRECON, (Wales), Nov. 15 (A.P.A.): A gruesome account of a man's death from rat poison and the burning of his body before the eyes of a terrified small boy was read yesterday as Elizabeth O'Brien, 39-year-old housekeeper, went on trial for murder.

"I did not mean to kill him, but just to make him ill enough to keep him off myself and Johnny", Mrs. O'Brien was quoted as saying to police, who questioned her about the slaying of her employer, William Lucas.

Prosecutor Herbert Glynjones said Lucas, described in his opening statement as "lustful and quarrelsome", had threatened Mrs. O'Brien and little Johnny, her son, but the woman feared going to the police lest Lucas tell them she had been "on the streets."

Mrs. O'Brien, who pleaded innocent, sat tense and pale as the prosecutor read a statement which he said she had given to the police after Lucas' charred body was found in his secluded Welsh farm home.

"I put some rat poison in his dinner. I asked him how he liked his dinner and he said it was very tasty. Two days later Lucas died", she said. "I dragged him into the scullery. I built wood all round his head and poured coal oil over the body. I opened the windows and set a light to the body. While he was alight Johnny came down and saw him burning. He screamed out and said 'Mummy, man's on fire, burning. Don't burn me, Mummy'"

Private Trade With Indonesia

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15, (A. P. I.): It is notified for general information that facilities for private trade with Indonesia and the Netherlands East Indies have now been restored says a Press Note. Persons and concerns in India can, therefore resume business with persons and concerns in Indonesia and the Netherlands East Indies, subject of course, to the export, import and financial regulations at present in force

A.-I. FORWARD BLOC

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Working Committee Meeting of the A.-I. Forward Bloc will be held at Meerut on November 20.

BOY, 15, MARRIES WIDOW 30

DETROIT, (Reuter): A 15-year-old boy, applied to the State Board of Education for permission to leave school and work to support his wife and two step children.

The boy, Robert Frew, married a 30-year-old widow in Missouri and found himself obliged to support her and her two children, a son, 10, and a daughter, 8.

The wedding followed a judge's threat to spank Mrs. Drew for contributing to Robert's delinquency by causing him to miss classes and by encouraging his residence in her apartment.

Munshi Ahmed Din In Srinagar

Our Srinagar correspondent adds: Munshi Ahmed Din, Punjab Socialist leader, arrived in Srinagar on Wednesday. He is likely to stay here for a fortnight. Yesterday he visited the National Conference Headquarters and had a discussion with the workers on the Kashmir situation. It is learnt that his visit is specially meant to collect facts and figures about the Kashmir movement for submission to the Congress Socialist Party.

"India In England" Vs. "Rest" Match Postponed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (A.P.A.): President A. S. De Mello of India's Board of Control for Cricket announced a week's postponement today in the first of a series of matches scheduled as a preliminary to selecting the Indian team which will tour Australia next year. The new dates are Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.

The first match between the "India in England XI"—which played the test matches in England—and the "Rest of India" had been scheduled for Delhi from Nov. 20 to 25. De Mello said the scheduled date was inopportune because of the "uncomfortable conditions" in Delhi, and the clash in dates with the Indian National Congress Sessions at Meerut.

Britain To Pay 50 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, (Reuter): Britain will almost certainly be compelled to pay 50 per cent of the cost of financing unified British and American zones of Germany, it was learned authoritatively here today as the British and American conference on economic fusion entered its third day.

On the basis of comparative resources, the British delegation is understood to have hoped that the United States would assume the "lion's share" of the financial burden and at the start of the conference it pressed for the British contribution to be limited to as little as 20 per cent.

Woollen Hosiery Control Removed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15, (A. P. I.): According to a notification in the "Gazette" of India dated November 16, 1946 the Central Government have lifted the control over woollen hosiery till now exercised under the India Woollen Goods (Control) Order 1945.

The Last Page

(Continued from Page 24)

best in the scientific structure of the west with the culture of the east, for a spirit of service and self-sacrifice; for good citizenship and patriotism. If it has some weaknesses, they are born out of these very sterling merits. It has been observed that the students of Jamia are expected to be "too good", that too much austerity is expected of them and they are made to lead lives that are some devoid of the colour and gaiety and mischief of youth, that as result they have a tendency towards prudery and 'Ashramism'. Also people like me are bound to question the wisdom of having denominational educational institutions at all, even when they are as free of communalism as the Jamia undoubtedly is.

With all that, the Jamia Millia Islamia has a record of which all Muslims and all Indians can justly be proud. It has blazed a trail that will one day (and soon) lead us to the goal of complete national education. At a time when education was reduced to the process of degree-getting for securing jobs, it reasserted and re-established the intrinsic cultural values of education.

On the occasion of its silver jubilee, therefore, all patriots and all men and women of goodwill who value integrity and idealism will send their greetings and good wishes to the staff and the students of the JAMIA and to their great-hearted leader—Doctor Zakir Husain.

The Break-Down Of Loyalties

From Our Special Correspondent

In New Delhi the terms "Loyalty" and "Disloyalty" have come to have different interpretations. Loyalty to the Congress may mean and is regarded as disloyalty to the Muslim League. The corrupt and the inefficient flourish by this confusion and it is eating away the very roots of sane and good government in the Country.

NEW DELHI,

Loyalty in Government is an important issue, facing the Government of India.

Till September 2, the British Government was responsible for the Government of India. Legally that position remains even today and, as Mr. Jinnah recently pointed out, the Constitution and functions of the Central Government were circumscribed by the Government of India Act, 1919.

In practice, however, a great change has come over the Government of India. The creation of the American and Chinese Embassies at New Delhi, with corresponding creation of Indian Embassies at Washington and Nanking is de-facto recognition of India's changed constitutional status. The appointment of Mr. Krishna Menon as Pandit Nehru's personal envoy to Russia was another break from the past. India, constitutionally is not yet independent, but in practice, she has entered the threshold of freedom. Here comes in the important question of the loyalty of the Government employees.

COMMUNAL PENETRATION

The British Government, I may explain, laid down a salutary rule that its employees shall be loyal to the British king and shall not, directly or indirectly participate in party politics. The Congress and the Muslim League, in their fight for India's independence, delighted in breaking up this framework of order and discipline

The issue came to a head during the Indian National Army trials. It was urged on behalf of the Indian National Army accused that the supreme loyalty was, not to the British King but to India. "The only allegiance we owe is the allegiance to our country." Here come in the Muslim League to claim that India is not a nation and that the Mussalmans are a separate nation by themselves. The Muslim League lays claim to a separate sovereignty for the Muslim Homelands. In pursuance of this doctrine the Muslim League claims that "the only allegiance a Muslim owes is the allegiance to his Homelands."

'Inso facto' this creates the issue of divided loyalty for the Government employee. In fact, there are divided loyalties amongst the Servicemen already. It will be a delusion to believe that Communalism has not permeated into Services, including the Police and even the Armed Forces of India. It has penetrated to hospitals. A vast majority of the Hindu employees of the Government are pro-Congress just as a vast majority of the Muslim employees are pro-League. The others are pro-themselves.

The common bond of loyalty to one individual or one Government is broken down. It is most unfortunate that both the Cabinet and the Government of India's employees should be divided into two camps. It may serve the temporary party objectives, but it will be highly detrimental to any good government of this country. For it is inconceivable that the Hindus will be totally excluded from the Government of Pakistan, just as it is inconceivable that the Mussalmans shall be excluded from Government of Hindustan even if Pakistan was established. The first essential, therefore, is to maintain the old rule of Government servants' neutrality and their exclusion from party politics. Meanwhile, a united basis of loyalty should be evolved

HOW U. S. TACKLED IT

This question came to a head in the United States of America in recent months. The Soviet-United States of America tension and the revelations of spy ring in Canada brought a renewed demand for the exclusion of Communists. At the last session of the Congress, the Secretary of State was given power summarily to terminate the employment of any person in his department "whenever he deems such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States." Federal employees are now required to sign affidavits that they do not advocate and are not members of any organisation which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

In spite of these and other precautions, there is a widespread feeling that present safeguards are inadequate, and Republicans have seized upon the asserted presence of "subversive elements" in the departments at Washington as an attractive issue for the congressional campaign. Former Senator Danaher has promised, for example, that his party, if returned to power, will purge the federal payroll of Communists and fellow travellers. "People cannot be loyal to some alien political cause and still remain loyal to the American cause", he said.

The responsibility of screening out undesirable applicants for government jobs at present rests mainly with the United States Civil Service Commission. The responsibility of ousting subversive persons already in the government service lies with departments and agencies in which they are employed.

The Corrupt Flourish

Here in New Delhi the terms "Loyalty" and "Disloyalty" have come to have different interpretations. Loyalty to Congress may mean and is regarded disloyalty to the Muslim League. The corrupt and the inefficient flourish by this confusion. A Mussalman in the Hindu-run department, however, inefficient and corrupt he might be, pleads Communalism as the sole ground for any action that may be contemplated against him, and vice-versa. The whole thing is eating away the very roots of good government in this country.

Any effective action is foredoomed to failure, because the Government is neither a Coalition nor a joint Congress-League administration, but a bi-partisan expedient of Lord Wavell. The communal unrest is the first touchstone of this expedient. It is on the increase and is spreading. All respect of human life, for law and order, for women and children and for property appears to have been destroyed by the doctrine of mutual hatred, preached in this country during the war years. Massacre of innocents has become the order of the day

The Centre, to which a man in the street looked to for his protection has become ineffective and useless. In short, Government has ceased to govern. Constitutional set-up coupled with the loyalty of Government are largely responsible for the present rot. Opinion here is that unless the Government looks out and takes effective steps to restore the loyalty of its employees to the Government, and not to parties, the whole edifice will crumble down, like a pack of cards. Here party interests should give way to the larger interests, undivided loyalty to the Interim Government should be the slogan.

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AIR DISCORD

AIR is a great institution for Reforms, or shall we say, for levelling down the age-long conventions. Let me explain.

The old school of musicians would not sing "Holi" in mid-winter and "Depak Rag" at midday. It may be called stupid, but they maintained the convention outside the All-India Radio even to-day.

In this age of democracy and in the century of common man, all discriminations should be wiped out. India has been suffering from a large number of discriminations—racial and communal. All songs, like humans are equal before God and should be before man. The AIR therefore did away with the stupid convention of discriminating against say "Depak Rag" at midday and against "Holi" in mid-winter The back-numbers, namely the musicians objected to this timely reform.

The Back-numbers and obstructionists will object to any reform. They have vested interest in convention. Do not the Sanatanist Hindus object to Dr. Deshmukh's bills to give human rights to Hindu women? The Doctor, who is in Delhi showed me a post-card he had received from a learned professor in Alwar, complimenting him "for doing for Hindus, more than Mussalmans could do for them in Noakhali". The AIR was out for the timely reform, and with musicians declining to sing "Bhararin" at mid-day, it introduced the system of playing gramophone records. And it was so keen on the reform, that instead of the Gramophone Companies paying for their publicity, it pays them a Royalty.

The Pincer Attack

The film Companies introduced Rumba and Tango tunes into Indian music and AIR did away with the distinctions of time and seasonal songs. The Indian recorded music, as one hears it from AIR is now international. Between film Companies and AIR, it's purity and charm have been wiped out.

AIR's second big reform related to language. Specialists were appointed to compile a new dictionary. A language was evolved. Both Hindus and Mussalmans, who demanded statutory safeguards for the protection of their language culture and religion, were horrified. Their culture has been exhibited in Bengal and Bihar. They are still keen over the purity of their language. They continue to protest against the A.I.R. language reform. "Dogs bark but the caravan passes on."

Third great reform of the A.I.R. relates to journalism. Its news bulletin has a feature. It often announces a very informatory piece of news that Pandit Nehru called on Sarat Chandra Bose, who called on Mr. Suhrawardy and who paid a visit to Mr. Gandhi. The late Lord Northcliff is supposed to have said that "if a dog bites a man, it is no news, but if a man bites a dog, it is news" And so, if Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had called on Mr. Nehru, it would probably be no news.

No indication is however given of what the Great Leaders discussed. It is conceivable that Mr. Nehru might have visited Mr. Bose to enquire after his health

The Public is left to put any interpretation it likes on these most momentous meetings. Incidentally, the minor leaders feel annoyed that their activities are totally ignored. What a life. Even the meeting of friends has ceased to be a personal affair. The queens of France had to deliver their babies in public. India is rushing to the pre-Revolution days of France in more than one way.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

DISAPPOINTING CRICKET. LUKEWARM SUPPORT FROM FANS. WHAT ABOUT THE ZONAL? TOUR BY PATAUDI'S TEAM. TRIAL OF COLTS. AUSTRALIANS' OPTIMISM. DON AS GOOD AS EVER. DILIP BOSE'S SUCCESS.

It is really very disappointing that the Festival Cricket which was arranged by the Pentangular Committee at the Brabourne Stadium in place of their usual communal Carnival has proved a flop. To start with, the present disturbances in the city—and the country—have so upset the people, they have no stomach for sport, especially of the long-drawn-out variety which cricket dishes out. Then curfew leaves people little time for recreation. On the top of it, the fare that was presented to the public had none of that glamour which players of all-India repute lend to it. With only local stars in it, there was little hope of a big attraction. Finally the clerk of the weather took a hand to wash out the show when the curtain was about to be raised.

LUKEWORM SUPPORT FROM FANS

I know that those who are eternally wedded to the communal festival did not look kindly at the new venture. In fact they were antagonistic towards it from the very outset. They did not want it to succeed, as they were afraid that it might take the place of their pet competition eventually. I, for one, never believed that the new enterprise could be a suitable substitute for the Pentangular. It is too circumscribed to catch the imagination of the common fans. For them a conglomeration of the stars from all parts of the country is an absolute necessity. The tournament which possesses the ingredients of such a nature—with a permanent colour of competition—is the Zonal Quadrangular.

WHAT ABOUT THE ZONAL?

Up to this time, I have not heard when and where the Zonal will be staged. It is possible the C.C.I. is not prepared to shoulder its financial responsibility after the failure it met with last season—more so, because of the present disturbed state of the city. I cannot blame it either—unless and until the situation improves, it would not be advisable to take the risk.

The cricket championship of India has been similarly held up. It is difficult to say whether it will be possible to finish it at all this season. Like the Soccer tournament, it may be postponed from day to day and month to month until it is finally cancelled. That will be a great pity, but where is the remedy?

TOUR BY PATAUDI'S TEAM

It is good to hear that the Board of Control for Cricket in India has decided to take Pataudi's team which toured England recently, round the country, playing matches at Delhi, Lahore, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The first match will be staged at the Capital on November 24, 25, and 26. While Pat will lead India in England XI, C. K. Nayudu will skipper the Rest of India. The players selected for the rival teams are as follows:—

India In England XI: Nawab of Pataudi (Captain), V. M. Merchant, L. Amarnath, D. D. Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu, S. Banerjee, V. S. Hazare, R. S. Modi, V. Mankad and Gul Mahomed. Twelfth man: T. T. Sarwate.

Rest of India XI: C. K. Nayudu (Captain), J. K. Irani K. C. Ibrahim, Kishenchand, K. M. Rangnekar, Inayat Khan, H. R. Adhikari, Nazar Mahomed, Fazal Mahomood, D. G. Phadkar and Safraz. Twelfth man: Ejaz Ahmed.

TRIAL OF COLTS

Although Pat's XI are much stronger on paper than their opponents in every department of the game, except Captaincy of course, I expect the latter to put up a good show against their redoubtable adversaries. It will be a test for the Younger men too. The Board of Control has announced that those who fare well in this series of match will be selected for the tour to Australia next year. I have an impression that the tourists will appear in Bombay about the middle of next month. I hope this will materialise, as the engagement is bound to create a good deal of interest among the fans here. I presume that other promissing players will be given a chance in Bombay and other centres. Really speaking, one chance is not good enough, they should be tried more than once.

AUSTRALIANS' OPTIMISM

The Australian Selectors have good reasons to be satisfied with the performances of their men as a whole against the M.C.C. led by Wally Hammond. But they must be specially gratified at the success of Colin McCool, a spin bowler, who bagged the first five wickets of the visitors at the meagre cost of 47 runs. Ultimately he produced the fine analygis of 36 overs, 6 maidens, 106 runs and 7 wickets. The chief merit in his bowling lay in the fact that he was able to non-pluss the outstanding run-getters of the visiting team. Hutton, Washbrook, Edrich, Compton and Yardley succumbed to his wiles easily, though they did not experience any difficulty with the fast ones. Here at last Australia seems to have found a real successor to Maily, Grimmett and O'Reilly—a source of headache to England.

DON AS GOOD AS EVER

England's bowlers, on the other hand, fared badly in the hands of the home batsmen—particularly to Morris and Don Bradman, who knocked up a century each. The Don appears to be as good as ever. Should he get going in the Tests, it will be a hard job for the M.C.C. bowlers to dismiss him. Oh, for a Hedley Verity! If Hammond had a bowler of his calibre in his ranks, he would have felt somewhat confident. But now who is to help him out of the difficulty? Morris has also done very well as an opening bat. The visiting speed Merchants did not appear to have any terror for him. If the foundation is well and truly laid by these stalwarts, Australia will have little cause to worry about the fate of the Ashes in the ensuing Tests.

DILIP BOSE'S SUCCESS

Dilip Bose who stands fourth in India's Lawn Tennis firmament scored two facile victories against two of his betters in the Delhi Championships recently. Accounting for Man Mohan, India's No. 2, in the semi-finals, he proceeded to lower the colours of Narendra Nath in the final. Although he possesses an excellent physique, I wonder why Dilip lacks stamina. As he has a chance of going to Europe next year for the Davis Cup, he should make every effort to increase it in an appreciable degree. Otherwise his undoubted talents will go unavaiting.

Two of Bombay's old rivals, Leela Row (now Mrs. Dayal), and Khanum Haji (now Mrs. Singh) met in the final of the Women's Singles in the Delhi Championships. Although Leea had the better of her younger rival in the early stages of the contest, the latter's stamina told in the end. Well, old stars cannot dominate the stage for ever. They must give place to new ones. It is, however, time that we had more of the younger stock coming on. Otherwise, we shall have little to enthuse over in the future.

Is It True?

That Jupiter Pluvius joined hands with the communal rioters to murder the non-communal Cricket Festival at the Stadium?

That he stands presented a deserted appearance although the Presidents of the communal Gymkhanas lent their names to the rival teams?

That the cricket-lovers of Bombay refuse to look at a cricket match unless it carries communal colour with it?

That the supporters of the communal Pentangular will make strenuous efforts to revive the dying patient next year—even if it means prolongation of foreign rule for all time?

That batsmen could not pile up centuries at the Stadium because the wickets were not doped?

That they may hold a protest meeting at the Azad Maidan and condemn 'Duleep'—and the Clerk of the Weather—for depriving them of their ancient rights and privileges?

That bowlers might have reaped a richer harvest if the fieldsmen had helped them properly, but the latter attributed the dropped catches to old custom?

That the zonal Quadrangular may be put in the shelf this season because cricket fans are unwilling to support nationalism in sport?

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JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

(Continued from Page 7)

are activities which serve partly as crafts and partly as hobbies, but they are integrated with the syllabus and are not just as addition to it.

Self-government is another activity which is very educative, even if difficult to classify. The boys have a school association with a vice-president, secretary, treasurer, captain, librarian and executive committee. The association holds meetings for discussions and lectures and publishes a weekly wall-paper. Apart from this, each hostel has its own association with its office bearers who are responsible for cleanliness and proper organisation of hostel life. There is, besides, a school panchayat to deal with delinquencies, and monitors in charge of service in the dining-hall.

Sturdy Products

The secondary school and the college have felt far more than the primary school the lack of equipment and opportunity. In the secondary school the individual method of work is being introduced by degrees ,but lack of literature has proved a great drawback. The teaching of science is integrated around productive activity and the mosquito repellents, tooth-powder, ink, jam, and fruit squashes of the Jamia Chemical Industries as this enterprise is called, are great favourites with those whe know them. But this department lacks a proper laboratory and facilities for production, and shortage of indispensable material has further reduced the scale of its work during the last six years.

In the college a coordinated arts course is offered, with Urdu as the medium of instruction and English as a compulsory second language. The college has been too small an institution for the question of employment to have become a problem, but those of our students who do not come from families engaged in trade and industry easily find work as journalists, teachers and employees of private concerns. They suffer from many handicaps, but they do not feel that they were born for employment in which they had no moral or social concern. They have free minds and generally able bodies and less of selfishness and indifferences than the average educated young man.

Adult Education Department

Being essentially an experiment, the Jamia Millia has not confined its activities to any one field of work. It was not enough for it to have schools and a college, it has had, almost from the beginning a publication department for educational and general literature, which for the last few years has concentrated chiefly on books for children, which were sadly lacking. Through the Urdu Academy, which selects publications and keeps in touch with the reading public the Jamia Millia has helped to stimulate a taste for knowledge and literature.

A department for adult education was established in 1938. This has worked on an experimental scale, but it has by now developed methods and prepared material which will reduce the task of any government interested in the liquidation of adult illiteracy to pure multiplication of the type of centre our department has established and the literature and other material which it has prepared. The literature is already in great demand.

A recent development has been the establishment of a Hall or community centre by this department at Karol Bagh. Very few wards or population units in our cities provide facilities and professions. It provides newspapers, a radio, sports, indoor games, arranges lectures on subjects in which the members are interested and encourages them to devise means of amusing and instructing themselves.

Already the Hall has a large membership and men of all communities gather together in an atmosphere of friendliness and mutual consideration. For the boys of all communities separate arrangements are made. They collect in large numbers in a neighbouring park every afternoon and play football and other games, with a kind of social evening at the end. This keeps them busy and helps them to develop friendships in an atmosphere where everything else seems to divide and embitter.

The Jamia Millia has attempted to serve its people in every way within its means for twenty-five years and intends to place its record for scrutiny and constructive criticism at the Silver Jubilee which is being celebrated this week.

It will also invite its supporters and sympathisers to help in its projects for expansions, and give their blessings to new enterprises in a future which, to many who deny themselves the right to creative work and to the joy of life, appears to be filled with fear and despair.

Let us talk it over —

Is it any matter for pride that Dr. Deshmukh's "Sagotra Marriage Bill" should have been passed without a division in the Central Assembly? Rather it is disappointing to note the illogicality displayed by a few honourable members during the debate on the Bill. Looking at such a performance, one wonders why such people should have any say at all in framing laws which affect the lives of millions of people. It is doubtful how many of the present members would qualify to be the legislators, if some day, the Government were to make compulsory passing a test in simple logic and rationalism. However, since that day is not to be foreseen in the longest imaginable stretch of time, you and I must rest content with exposing the self-styled protectors of religion and culture.

Mr. Gole opposed the Bill because he visualised its atomic effect upon Hindu religion and its teeming followers. One could have sympathised with him if he had only refused to move out of the old grooves but he started justifying his attitude by pointing to men like him in other countries. He lamented that India should be the only country not to respect old laws. Poor chap! he doesn't realise that it would be soon for India to lament because there should be even one person to uphold out-moded laws and customs!!

* * *

In ancient times when our forefathers lived in clans and considered them as family, the ban on endogamy might have been justifiable. But curiously enough, that ban seems to have had some loopholes. For, a marriage between two persons of the same "gotra" is admissible in case one of the two can change the gotra by getting adopted into a family of a different "gotra". What happened then to the principles of eugenics which seem to have prompted the ban? But then, law doesn't always care for pure principles as such, it being an ass. And at times, Hindu law appears to be the prince of asses! The sooner some rationalism is knocked into its head the better it would be for all

Another welcome feature of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill is that it also seeks to validate sub-divisional marriages. Here again we find that this old ban on sub-divisional marriages was rigidly operative so far as the "high" castes were concerned—to preserve the purity of their blue blood, of course! However, human nature being what it is, the "lower" castes also tried to guard their blood, though a little less blue, with the result that the caste system has come to be the greatest curse on Hinduism. This reform—if one must give it such a big name—will be most welcomed to Cupid who seems to be in revolt against orthodoxy of late.

Men in other parts of the world are talking of 'One World.' In India let those who follow the same faith at least become one people. Hindu religion will not be ruined, on the contrary it will be rejuvenated if it tries to keep pace with the march of time. In this respect it would be pertinent to note the Hindu Mahasabha President's statement on the Bombay Government's Anti-Bigamy Bill. Dr. Moonje fears that this measure would curb the Hindu population while Muslims in India will keep on increasing as they are allowed to marry as many as four wives! The Doctor is not the first one to put forth this argument. It was actually raised before the Rau Committee in Calcutta some time back! This obnoxious and fantastic excuse hardly needs any comment. Next time we might as well start competing with the denizens of the animal world!!

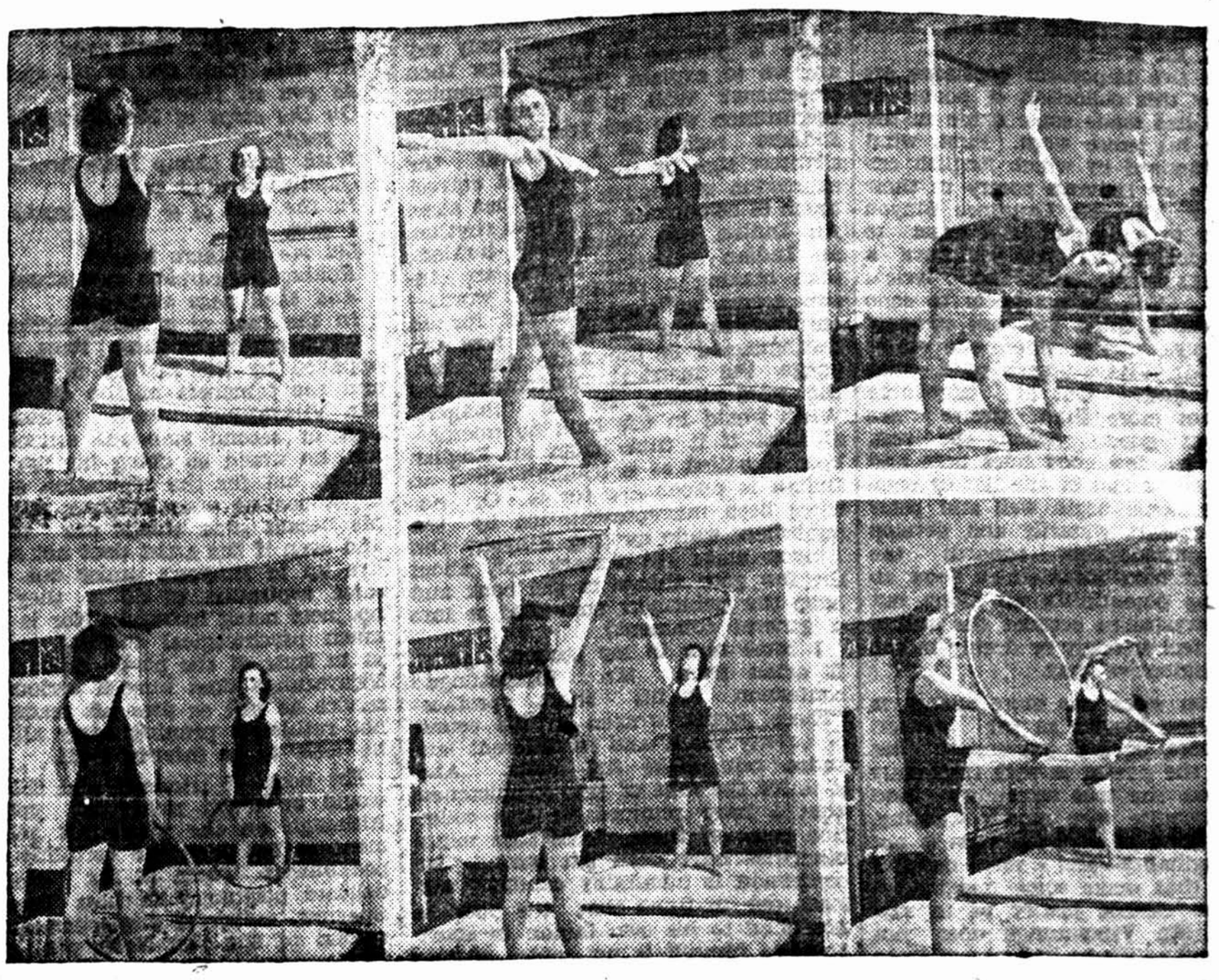
* * *

Some months back we had an occasion to say something about the 'equal pay for the same work' movement launched by hundreds of women workers, technicians and engineers in England. Here are the findings of the Royal Commission appointed to look into the matter.

At the end of a volume of 217 pages, the conclusion drawn is that the cost of granting equal pay for equal work would outweigh its advantages. But this is only implied lest the men invite upon themselves the wrath of British women. The few women members on the commission have given a forthright reply by saying that they "cannot agree that it is necessary to make a choice between 'exact justice' and oiling the wheels of economic progress."

—*Leela.*

Exercises For Health And Beauty



This photograph shows two of the exercises, each in three movements, as practised in the salon of Elizabeth Arden, London. These exercises are taken in a swim suit, on a large mattress placed on the floor, to the music of gramophone records playing selected tunes.

The Ideal Kitchen

By Padmaja

"The ideal kitchen should not be a prison-house of drudgery but rather a school of bounty, beauty and health".

Beauty and cleanliness cannot flourish in isolated places. Like water, they find their own level and if we are not careful, it will be a very low level indeed.

In a house, for instance, our ideal should be to make the kitchen as attractive as the drawing-room, or as clean as the bed-room. The so-called "lower" classes—at any rate in the villages—are particular about the cleanliness of the kitchen. It may be bare, but it is clean. To peasants and manual labourers, a house means a cottage of a couple of rooms, and cleanliness is preserved as a rule. The slums are, after all symptoms of an urban civilization.

The middle classes, in town or in village, live in fairly big houses or flats. The plutocrats of course, own palaces. What is the condition of the kitchen in such houses and palaces? Following the European fashion, now-a-days we too are divorcing the kitchen from the main building—as if it ought not to soil the study and the bed-room and the drawing-room by its proximity—but are making the water-closet a part of the main building!

Where The Cook Reigns

Educated wives and wives of opulent men are often prone to relegate all the duties of the kitchen to a cook. In such homes the cook reigns and rules in the kitchen—and husband and wife and their children dine as they might in a hotel. Some young couples occasionally even get their meals from a hotel, so that the problem of the kitchen may be summarily shelved.

I am one of those who believe that a woman—be she as intelligent or as cultured as you please—has every right to look upon the kitchen as her province. Cooking is an art, it is a daily adventure, and there is no end of pleasure in cooking and sharing the food with one's nearest and dearest. Cooking can be a drudgery too—it very often is—but so is office work a drudgery!

To be dependent on the meals supplied by a hotel is a slavery that can be as galling as any drudgery at home. As for a cook, ordinarily a stranger prowling about spying one's every action, overhearing one's every word, is a nuisance rather than otherwise. Of course in special circumstances, either when there is illness in the house or the guests are too many or the wife herself has an exacting profession of her own, cooks may be necessary.

But at no time should a woman think that the kitchen is simply not her business. Several years ago the newspapers published photographs of Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit frying chappatis in the kitchen at Anand Bhavan. She was at that time (as she is now) an Hon'ble Minister—but, then, her guests were the members of the Congress Working Committee!

An Englishwoman's Tribute

A kitchen should be clean, attractive, and equipped with such modern conveniences as are within the reach of the particular family concerned. Cleanliness certainly ought to be within the reach of all, and it is an ideal which our mothers and grandmothers daily put into practice. Miss Gertrude Murray in her charming 'Leaves from My Memory's Sketch-Book,' pays a well-merited tribute to the singular cleanliness and attractiveness of an Indian kitchen:

"As I became more and more acquainted with Indian homes, I came to think that no sight could be more pleasing to the eye than a typical Indian kitchen, spotlessly clean, with its dazzling rows of glittering brass cooking pots, plates, bowls, mugs, jars —and even buckets."

In villages situated by the side of a river, it is delightful to watch the woman carrying the vessels to the rivershore, scraping the soot with sand, and washing them in the fresh flowing water, all the time talking and laughing and cracking jokes with one another. On the other hand, the work of lighting the hearth with fuel and inhaling the smoke for hours and spoiling the eyes can be a fearful drudgery.

Besides, such continuous work in the kitchen is apt to consume all one's time and leave one tired out in the end. The housewife in such circumstances has to give up all cultural pursuits—reading, knitting, music, writing, etc. It is here that modern scientific inventions can come to the housewife's help.

The American Kitchen

I was much interested to read in Kamaladevi's new book on America the following picture of the American kitchen:

The American woman is proud of her home, and particularly her kitchen on which she bestows so much attention as on her sitting room. For the kitchen is her grand show room which sets the tone to her entire household. Usually snow-white, the American housewife takes immense delight in keeping it spotless.....The American kitchen is the loveliest of kitchens in the experiment on the part of experts. It strikes one as a kind of combination of an operation theatre and a living room. It is constructed with scientific precision and appropriately equipped with a host of labour-saving devices".

With a little experience and knowledge, for instance, a housewife would be able to put to profitable use appliances like the electric kettle, the electric stove, the refrigerator, etc. This can be possible on a wide scale only when cheap electricity is available and when these appliances, produced in our own country on a mass scale, are within the reach of the middle classes.

Individual, Not Communal

It is being said that the future will see communal kitchens which will completely replace the present order of kitchens in every house. I don't think human nature is going to change so radically as all that. Human personality is worth preserving at any cost. And human personality will best flower in the home.

The home will become out-of-date only when marriage and love become out-of-date. And so long as there is a place under the sun for the home, the kitchen will be an integral part of it and prove a source of profitable and pleasurable activity to the woman; nor will any man be foolish enough to minimize its importance in ensuing health and happiness in the home.

Once mere drudgery gives place to interested and fruitful work, in congenial surroundings, the kitchen will not scare away even the educated and well-to-do housewife, but will prove to be a place of purposive adventure. In a word, the ideal kitchen, combining cleanliness, convenience and charm, will be a prison-house of drudgery no more, but rather a school of bounty, beauty and health.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Vijayatunga's Poems

"DO NOT GO DOWN, O SUN"! By J. Vijayatunga (Hind Kitabs, Bombay), Rs. 5.

One or two important questions are raised by this collection of poems by one who has made some name in the West by his prose work. First, what is the standard by which English critics judge an Indian's poetry in their language? The late Laurence Binyon is quoted to have said in a letter to the author: "I feel that you have a true poet's sensibility and lyrical impulse... You do not seem to echo others, and I think you feel strongly and deeply..." Yet when one starts reading Mr. Vijayatunga's book, what does one find? Out of fifty-three poems, not more than twelve are throughout good Among the rest, some have a few good lines here and there in the midst of the flat or commonplace, some begin well and peter out, some start waterily and develop a bit of intoxication towards the close, some have ideas which show an interesting potentiality all along but scarcely crystallise because the author does not feel strongly or deeply in the right imaginative way.

The later work has more energy, is not so often insipid as the earlier, brings more packed expression; yet here too the poetry is very frequently interrupted. the true sensibility and lyrical impulse are mostly wanting. Just any kind of vigorous turn is not poetic originality—and a mere handful of turns that make some imaginative impression cannot justify us in saying that Mr. Vijayatunga does not echo others. There are ninety-three pages in all; but lines which shoot up into the sheer poetic heaven and absolutely deserve Binyon's eulogy are rare indeed Some of the most unchallengeable are the unassuming four:

Seeing with you, I have seen the sun
Long after its course was run:
And starlit is the cloudiest sky
When I see you smile and see the sky

This is the authentic alchemy, despite what may be considered a slight technical fault—the word "sky" rhyming with itself. Other moods and other styles can bring too an alchemic touch and Mr. Vijayatunga need not be advised to confine himself to a subtle simplicity for producing genuine effects. They can be produced as well with surging strength, as in fact Mr. Vijayatunga proves at the end of the poem Karma. Let him write as he pleases, but he should have the glow of intuition. the flash of vision. Until he does have them in larger quantities, we can only say there is promise in him. How then are we to explain Binyon's sweeping statement? Well, it is probable that Englishmen who feel friendly towards Indians regard as a marvel the slightest sign by the latter of correct expression in English which has some touch of colour and fancy and rhythm. An Indian not committing howlers, an Indian achieving metre, an Indian making a picture in words—this seems sufficient warrant for an enthusiastic pat, no matter how undistinguished in the main the language, the metrical movement and the word-painting or the imagery. What would in the bulk be tolerable at most if it came from an English poet is hailed as a triumph when an Indian is responsible for it. Or has there been misrepresentation by the publishers while quoting Binyon? Did Binyon make his remark only about the few good things in the book and have the publishers converted it into a general comment?

I come now to my second point. It arises from Mr. Vijayatunga's confession in his short preface: "These poems, written in the course of twenty years, and in different latitudes, now make full circle. And, it is for the sake of this completeness that I have retained in this collection some of those pieces that might otherwise have been left out." The confession is admirably candid and leads one to think that the poet is not blind to his own faults: in short, that he himself is not quite carried away by Binyon's praise and does not apply it to everything in the book, though we have no means of measuring the extent to which he deems it actually applicable.

At the same time, the confession has an air of colossal complacence. Where a thing like poetry is concerned, has the criterion of "completeness" from an autobiographical or psychological angle any value? When a poet proves himself to be great, even his failures acquire interest as showing the development of his art or of his mind; but here also the publication of failures by a poet, knowing them to be such, cannot be defended: at most, he may preserve them for the future biographer or critic. To publish them himself for the sake of "completeness" is an act which, in a poet who is far from great, assaults our minds all the more with both an exaggerated egotism and an indifference to artistic appeal.

What excuse can there be for a poem like Little Moor Girl?

Little Moor Girl
With the cloth-framed hair
And the shiny dark face
Set with those two bright eyes
As you sit there
On the steps of the boutique back-yard
With your plump little brother
Quietly shelling peas
In the face of a heavy world
I envy you.
Let me sit there too.
Rolling my careless eyes about,
And shell peas with you
In the face of a heavy world.

When one reads these lines, one is appalled by the inanity of the idea and the tameness of the diction. If Mr. Vijayatunga were writing for first or second standard schoolchildren, he would be doing his job perfectly; but for the reputation of an artist coming with Binyon's praise as his herald such things are terrible and even if the artist does not always live up to Binyon's praise but has some aspiration to do so they cannot help being harmful. Nor is there much psychological subtlety to hold us in spite of the poetic failure. Mr. Vijayatunga does himself serious disservice as well as fires his readers by not ruthlessly pruning away all that he feels to be inferior stuff.

His book, if trimmed and thinned, would be much richer in content. Although on the whole his achievement is not high, he certainly has possibilities There is, for example, delicate poignancy in Less Than A Sparrow, colourful suggestion in the second of the two Nostalgias, effective impressionistic beauty and irony in Music At Evening, ingenious force and felicity in the passage:

Methought I heard the Lord God say,

'Suffer them that are patched
To come to me, for such as they
Will find their seams are matched
In me. There is no patch but was
Once of my own heart,
And each patched soul returned draws close
Those rents now strained apart,

There is wistful fancy in those phrases from Strange That Sadness:

Eyes peeping through sorrow's door,
Eyelids weighed down by tears
Invisible. Lips greeting joy
With fluttering fear. A heart
Signalling across the years.

One finds mobility and pungency in the two lines from the energetic though unequal World of To-morrow:

Onions in Sicily causing tears in California
Is miracle enough and testimony to the bond of things.

Yes, Mr. Vijayatunga has considerable possibilities, but he must sift his actualities very carefully, and with a quivering sleepless artistic conscience strive to grow more and more profound, more and more intense. Then alone will his promise bear full fruit.

D. S.

India And Democracy

PROBLEM OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA. By Shanti Prasad Varma, 1946.

Shall India be a democracy? This is a difficult question to be answered. What form will it take, is another question. The author has tried to answer these questions by giving the past history of various problems which make its solution difficult. He has analysed the various complexities and currents present in the situation and also pointed out the weaknesses of some of the solution suggested.

One finds such subjects dealt within the book as (1) Hindu Muslims relations: Historical Background, (2) Muslim politics and growth of Communalism, (3) Muslim League and the movement for Pakistan; (4) India and Britain, (5) Essentials of Democracy, (6) Political Deadlock and the Way out, (7) The various solutions suggested—Pakistan, Regionalism, Federation, etc. Finally he has suggested a need for and advocated cultural integration in India. The whole book is summary of the present outlook of various Indian groups on the problem of the future constitution of India, and is a strong plea and planned effort for achieving democracy and unity in India. The book is full of matter giving facts and forces in our political life.

S. V. P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To be with children is a great joy —for me it is the happiest time of my life.....We went with children for an excursion to Clifton. You know, Clifton is the sea-beach at Karachi, and one of the few most beautiful sea-shores in India.

We started from the Pushpa Bhavan, Balkan-ji-Bari's Nursery School, in camel carts—a load of four camel carts full up to their brim—for it is hard to get buses these days. I think it was more enjoyable to go in the camel carts than in the buses.

Children sang songs and shouted slogans all the time—they were in such a happy mood. And with the long necks of the camels, and long carts, the four of them made a pretty little procession. I went from one cart to another, turn by turn, to enjoy the company of all boys and girls.

At Clifton itself, when the children were near the sea, they could hardly resist the temptation of getting into the water. They were there, in already, playing with the waves, swinging their hands, and making merry in all possible ways.

A group of children conspired to take Dada into the sea. They made a cordon around him, and literally captured him. Then they proceeded towards the water. And Dada in the midst of that jolly ring had no other go but to walk along. We splashed water at each other, and made fun.

After taking light refreshments, we made preparations to return. On the way, the moon-light gave the night a soft, silvery, fairy-like appearance. And children's songs added charm to the whole scene. It was Idd, and they sang songs of Hindu-Muslim unity: a wonderful wishful thinking!

When we were back at the Pushpa Bhawan, all boys and girls, one by one, came to say "Jai Hind" to Dada, and asked him when again he would meet them, he heaved a deep sigh, and the meaning was clear. The parting was heart-rending—But Dada simply blessed these "Little Flowers", and did not show them his sorrow.

Earlier, it was a pleasure to meet these very children at games and in the assembly where they gave a nice programme of songs, stories, dialogues and dramatic pieces. And before that Dada also visited the "Shishu Kunj" at the Sharda Mandir, and gave a talk to the Gujarati children who had gathered there, and whose programme also we enjoyed very much.

I got an opportunity also to be with the tiny tots of the Pushpa Bhawan in the Burns Garden. Children make friends so soon: They hardly know any kinds of differences. A child took to me kindly, and dubbed me with the title of "Mithu Dada". She began to introduce me to everyone as such. And children started leaping up to my lap—as if we were acquainted with each other since ages.

One thing has proved rather difficult—We have been trying to visit our friends, but it has not been possible to see them all yet. Most of them invite us to lunch or dinner—and we have been accepting invitations even to breakfasts and afternoon teas. You see, I am seeing them after almost eight years, and we do like to be with each other for as long a time as possible.

In order to save me of the difficulty of going round to see our various friends, the Balkan-ji-Bari invited them to meet me at tea in the Pushpa Bhavan. We got an opportunity to discuss also the Balkan-ji-Bari activities and children's problems in general. However, these did not solve my problem of seeing them individually: It was surely difficult to refuse their kind invitations.

And on every occasion, they gave us such heavy "menus." Taking them continuously has become a hard job. Who knows, my health has been more spoiled on that account, and now I long to be back in Bombay to pass a regular, usual life. There are yet a few villages to be visited in the Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts, and after completing them, I shall return to Bombay directly.

I understand from our friends of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari that their arrangements in connection with the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp and the Child Welfare Conference, proposed to be held there during the ensuing Christmas holidays, are proceeding allright. Sind Balkan-ji-Bari workers have promised to attend in a large number. It is honed that the other Provinces also will respond adequately.

Along with the Conference, it is proposed to arrange a Children's Handicrafts Exhibition and to hold a Children's Variety Entertainment. Arrangements are also being made to show the outside guests around Bombay. For full particulars about the Camp and the Conference, communications may be sent to the General Sscretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

In the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, all boys and girls can join either as Members or Companions. Elders wishing to be helpful also can be enrolled as Associates or Patrons. Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Excursion—with Dada at Manora.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

"India Should Not Make It"—Industrialism And Technical Education—Onward March Without Designs—Wanted "Design Institute" In Bombay—Creative Scope Of Craft Training—Indian Art Exhibition In London—Scope And Plan Not Known—Wanted Statement From Academy—Gandhiji's Scheme Of Congress Exhibition—Place Of Art In Planning.

"It is the designer's part in production that will determine whether you like this or that article, whether it looks pleasant or is convenient to you."

"Good designs are equally important for our domestic market and for the export market."

"Do not underestimate the importance of design in the export market."

Extracts from a broadcast talk by Sir Stafford Cripps in the B.B.C.'s Home Service.

Organised by the Council of Industrial Design, the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition illustrates how quickly has Britain recovered from the strain of six years' war and switched on her industry to the peace-time requirements of her export trade. The exhibition emphasises the values of good design in industrial products and is, therefore, a display of designs and not an industries fair. Again it affirms the fact that the development of designs is the right way to industrial progress.

Man vs. Machine

"Industrialisation for economic prosperity" is one of the main post-war pre-occupations to the Government and a town-talk in this country. To the Capitalist-industrialists it means increase in the number of factories and in the power of the machine. It has induced them to undertake tours and send out missions to foreign countries for the purposes of study and purchase of machinery. The reaction to the decision of the Government of Madras to prevent the establishment of new textile mills shows the keenness of the vested interests for the promotion of mechanised industry.

As a weapon of capitalism the machine is responsible to no small extent, for the unbalanced economy of the country expressed in the terms of impoverishment of the vast bulk of its population. It has, moreover, stifled the creative potential of hereditary designers and craftsmen and has depraved the taste of consumers for shape, colour and ornament by feeding them with mass-produced goods of uniform and frequently spurious designs. The loss, which India has sustained by the indiscreet exploitation of the machine is inestimable. It is both economic and aesthetic.

Lesson From Britain

One of the motives underlying the organisation of the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition is estimation, after the end of the war, of the energy, vitality and creative skill which have, hitherto, kept Britain in the forefront of the world-trade; and the same will be elucidated by the extracts, quoted above, from the broadcast talk of the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps. The Indian trade and industrial missions which are flying to Britain and America will gain a good deal if they will divert their attention, for a moment, from machinery and negotiations to the examination of the methods employed by these countries to organise industry and to evolve and improve designs.

India has in recent years, progressed from industrialisation to technical education and has pinned her hopes of the expansion of her industry and trade on the trained personnel. Schemes for the training of civilians and demobilised servicemen have been prepared and an All-India Council of technical education has been constituted. The Council has decided to set up necessary boards and to establish a few institutions to achieve its objects. Technical education, according to its current conception, means recruitment of mechanics for industry, and as such it will fail to solve the problem of designs unless its scope is extended to the education of artist-designers.

Place Of Designer

The cottage industry has assumed increased importance in spite of the onward march of the machine. The time-honoured industrial system, to which should be conceded the credit of the economic prosperity of the people in the past, should be protected against and developed in face of its formidable opponent—the machine and should be reckoned as a force in shaping the industrial policy of the country. As a matter of fact the efficiency of industrialisation should be counted in the terms of the amelioration of the condition of hereditary designers and craftsmen.

The prospects of the development of cottage industries have become brighter with the installation of the popular government at the Centre and in provinces. The cottage is assigned a place in the official plans of industrialisation. As for example the Government of Bombay has appointed two committees—one for the execution of approved plans as the most effective means of co-ordination of the work of developing and intensifying cottage industries and the other for the investigation of the question of their revival and development. But the approach to the cottage industries also is from the economic angle. Design is a conspicuous omission in the programmes of their revival.

To meet the requirements of modern times cottage industries especially of the artistic type may need some improvement but their designs must retain their integrity and distinctive character. The mass-produced goods ought to exploit the indigenous resources of designs if they are to be labelled as "made in India." The cottage should be the mother of designs of machine-made goods. The artist-designer is one of the makers of industry. A single instance of the evolution of the first "horseless carriage" into the latest models of the American motor cars will suffice to indicate the place which he should occupy in the industrial organisation. An "India Should Not Make It" exhibition, if ever organised, will easily demonstrate the country's inability to retain in future, even the home market if it continues to produce consumers' goods of spurious or third rate designs. The crucial problem of designing should not have awaited its solution so long if industrialisation was planned with wisdom and foresight.

For Bombay Government

The Government of India has plans for the establishment of national laboratories, but it is not known to have realised the necessity of a scheme for the training of artist-designers who rank among the makers of industry. The Government of Bombay is in a position to fill the gap in the programmes of industrialisation. It has appointed a committee for the investigation of the whole field of art education in the province and it should ask this committee to formulate a scheme for research in designs and for the training of designers. The establishment of a "design institute" will be required to achieve the object.

The "design institute" should be a section of the art department. It should be under the control of a capable specialist and should have a staff of competent artists and designers—both trained and hereditary. The main functions of such an institution should be collection of and research in indigenous designs, study of designs of foreign countries, development of the designs of cottage industries and mass-produced goods, post-graduate training of artists as designers, training of art-teachers in craft work and guidance for craft training in schools. The institute should be a central organisation of the province. Other centres, if opened in district towns, should work under its guidance. The Government of Bombay should not fail to give a lead to industry in the right direction.

Aim Of Craft Training

Craft work as a medium of "learning by doing" is recognised as an educational necessity especially since the publication of the Wardha scheme of basic education. The Government of Bombay has decided to introduce the teaching of crafts as a compulsory subject in the syllabus of primary schools. The reform is dictated mainly by economic and not aesthetic considerations as it is intended to provide practical work to students and to equip them with the knowledge of some crafts.

The aim of education will be defeated if craft training is taken merely in its mechanical sense. Craft work should provide to students an outlet to their creative energy and should not end with the development of dexterity. Embroidery will amount to mechanical needlework if the creation of designs and patterns is neglected. Every student is not going to turn out a designer or craftsman, but he will emerge with better appreciation of designs and the work of artists if handicraft is provided to him as an outlet to his creative energy—and introduced as an integral part of his training in art. The consumer's taste has a definite influence on the designs of goods. It should, therefore, be cultivated by training in handicraft as a creative activity in schools.

An Old Indian Textile Design

Drawing by J. N. Ahivasi

Exhibition In London

Following a lull of over six years there seems to be a sudden resurgence of the interest of the Royal Academy in Indian art. The news received towards the end of July gave information that plans are going ahead in London for 'the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of Indian art' to be staged at Burlington House in 1948 and that the organisers will require two years' time for preparations. The Assistant Keeper of the Indian section at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who is co-ordinating the work of all the experts planning the exhibition is reported to be sailing this month for India to make arrangements.

Obviously the organisers are the Royal Academy, but it is not considered opportune by them to flash out the names of the experts who are planning the exhibition. Though nothing is yet known about the scope and scheme of "the largest and most comprehensive" exhibition, an executive committee, as is evident from the subsequent news, has been formed in India in response to an invitation from the Academy and a delegation is to visit this country in February 1947 for the final selection.

Wanted Statement

The news makes no mention of the institution by which the invitation was received and the executive committee appointed, nor does it give the names of all the members of the committee. Will the Academy or the committee itself issue a full statement regarding the plan of the exhibition and the procedure to be followed for the collection of exhibits? The Central Tournament should declare whether its consent was sought and the plan submitted to it for approval by the Academy. It should also enlighten the public as regards the terms on which it has accepted to co-operate with the organisers.

Old Controversy

There has been a long standing demand in Britain and in India for the organisation, in London, of a comprehensive and fully representative exhibition of Indian art—both ancient and contemporary. The Royal Academy had, in 1939, an intention to organise, as its winter function, an exhibition of American art, but longer notice was said to have been demanded by America and the project was given up. The academy then found it easier to organise, with a short notice, an exhibition of Indian art in January-March 1940. An announcement of a peculiar show styled as an exhibition of Indians and Middle Eastern Art (aligning India with other Eastern countries) was made by its president on 27-4-1939, and the same was greeted with strong protests in both India and Britain. Bombay had taken a lead in opposing the Academy's move to display Indian art on a diminutive scale. The project was abandoned owing to the outbreak of the war.

The Academy is not known to have given up the old and controversial plan, nor has it told India how it proposes to exhibit her art in 1948. If the exhibition is going to be comprehensive it must include, in its scheme, artistic handicrafts and the work of contemporary artists. It must show to the British public that India has a distinctive tradition which her hereditary craftsmen and educated artists have continued in spite of the adverse circumstances under an alien and art-shy government. India should refuse to co-operate with any exhibition which represents her dead past and gives a false impression to the world that she has nothing contemporary to show. An exhibition of Indian art with the elimination of its contemporary section will be a show of museum—art and of the cabinets of collectors and antique dealers.

Village Art

The Congress exhibition should not have the glamour and pomp of the cities. It should be a medium of education and not a tamasha and an advertising medium for trades. These happened to be a few points of interest in the scheme of the Congress exhibition outlined by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Gram Udyog Patrika" some time ago. In fact every exhibition should have the seriousness and educational possibilities stressed by him. Proceeding he said that the exhibition should also teach how to make village life artistic.

Since the cottage has been a centre of art, the village life has been artistic but it should be encouraged to retain art to its maximum capacity. Mahatmaji assigns separate sections to art, music and drama. Mere exhibitions will not ensure the survival of village art. The Congress should undertake a survey of folk art of all the provinces and encourage villagers, by every means, to preserve their precious cultural legacy. Art should be an integral part of the schemes of rural uplift.

Vital National Interest

If art is accepted as a vital national interest it should find its place in the schemes of planning; but so far no specific mention of art is made as a subject of planning. Rural uplift will be incomplete without encouragement in folk art. The Member for Education and Arts in the Interim Government should, therefore, announce the Government's policy with respect to art—both fine and folk and champion the cause of the neglected subject in a right manner.

The Central and Provincial Governments have various plans of post-war work and have allotted large amounts to them. They should reserve some fraction of the huge post-war funds as expenditure for art and make a beginning at least with the survey of art and with recording dance and music and folk art forms.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Your son's condition critical. Come at once"

Several thousand parents all over India received this telegram simultaneously one morning in the year 1921. They were rich men and poor men, Viceroy's Executive Councilors and ordinary clerks, petty princes and big landlords, industrialists and merchant princes, as well as small shopkeepers and craftsmen, teachers and tailors and butchers and 'gentlemen' farmers'. They had nothing in common except the fact that each of them had a son studying at the Aligarh Muslim University.

And so, while mothers remained at home to pray, the fathers all rushed to Aligarh as fast as trains could carry them. From Pesnawar and from Madras, from Calcutta and Karachi and the numerous small towns in every province, they converged on the little University town, seventy miles from Delhi on the Grand Trunk Road and the main railway line to Calcutta. On the way, in trains and in waiting rooms at junction stations, they met other fathers, just as distraught and worried and panicky. Each of them had received a wire saying, "Your son's condition critical. Come at once." And, as they talked to each other, they wondered whether the whole University population had been struck with a dangerous epidemic and had distressing visions of their beloved sons lying prostrate with pneumonia or cholera or plague or something even worse.

The epidemic which had struck down the students of the Aligarh Muslim University was, indeed, a dangerous one. But it was not pneumonia nor plague nor cholera, It was Nationalism. It was—Revolution.

Those were the days of the great Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements when Gandhiji and the Ali Brothers stumped the country from end to end, spreading the gospel of revolt. The mass of both Hindus and Muslims responded to their joint call and rose in their millions to defy the authority of the foreign rulers who, as representatives of the European imperialism were as much a menace to the freedom of India as to the safety of the Turkish Caliphate.

Tradition Of Aligarh

In the midst of this great upsurge when the blood of the Hindu —and Muslim and Sikh had already flowed and mingled in a stream of revolutionary unity in the Jallianwala Bagh, the Universities of Aligarh and Benares were the two great citadels of 'loyalism'. The Government was particularly confident that Aligarh would never fall to the legions of the 'seditionists'

For the tradition of Aligarh was the tradition of loyalty, ever since the far-visioned Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the college to break the orthodox prejudices of his community against western learning and sciences The "Crown", along with the traditional Muslim symbols of the crescent and the date palm, was integrated into the crest of the institution which, in its early years, had produced more Government officials—Collectors and Deputy Collectors, Judges and Magistrates, Inspectors of Schools and Inspectors of Police—than perhaps any other college or university in India. The Viceroy was its Lord Rector, the list of Rectors included several Governors and Princes, the Chancellor was the Queen Mother of Bhopal, the Vice-Chancellor was a notoriously loyalist landlord, and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the executive and academic Head of the University, was Doctor (later to be Sir) Ziauddin Ahmed, a one-time mathematical genius who had learnt to apply his intelligence and native shrewdness to a Tammany Hall type of intrigue and party politics (which was some years later to be the subject of an Enquiry Commission presided over by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah of Bombay, which recommended the dismissal of the worthy Doctor!)

But we are anticipating events. In 1921 Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed was an arch loyalist, one of the pillars of the British Raj, who found his citadel of loyalism direly threatened by the three champion seditionists—Gandhi, Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. The Ali Brothers were 'Old Boys' of Aligarh who in their days had distinguished themselves on the sports field and in the debating society, and knew the way to the hearts of these young and eager and impressionable young Muslims. True they came mostly from loyalist families and had been surrounded by an atmosphere of loyalism in the University; but also they were young and independent-minded and naturally responsive to the ideals of freedom and democracy. They came from the same middle class which was beginning to grow impatient of foreign rule and they did not require much persuasion to ally themselves with the new and challenging spirit of the times.

The "Jamia" Is Born

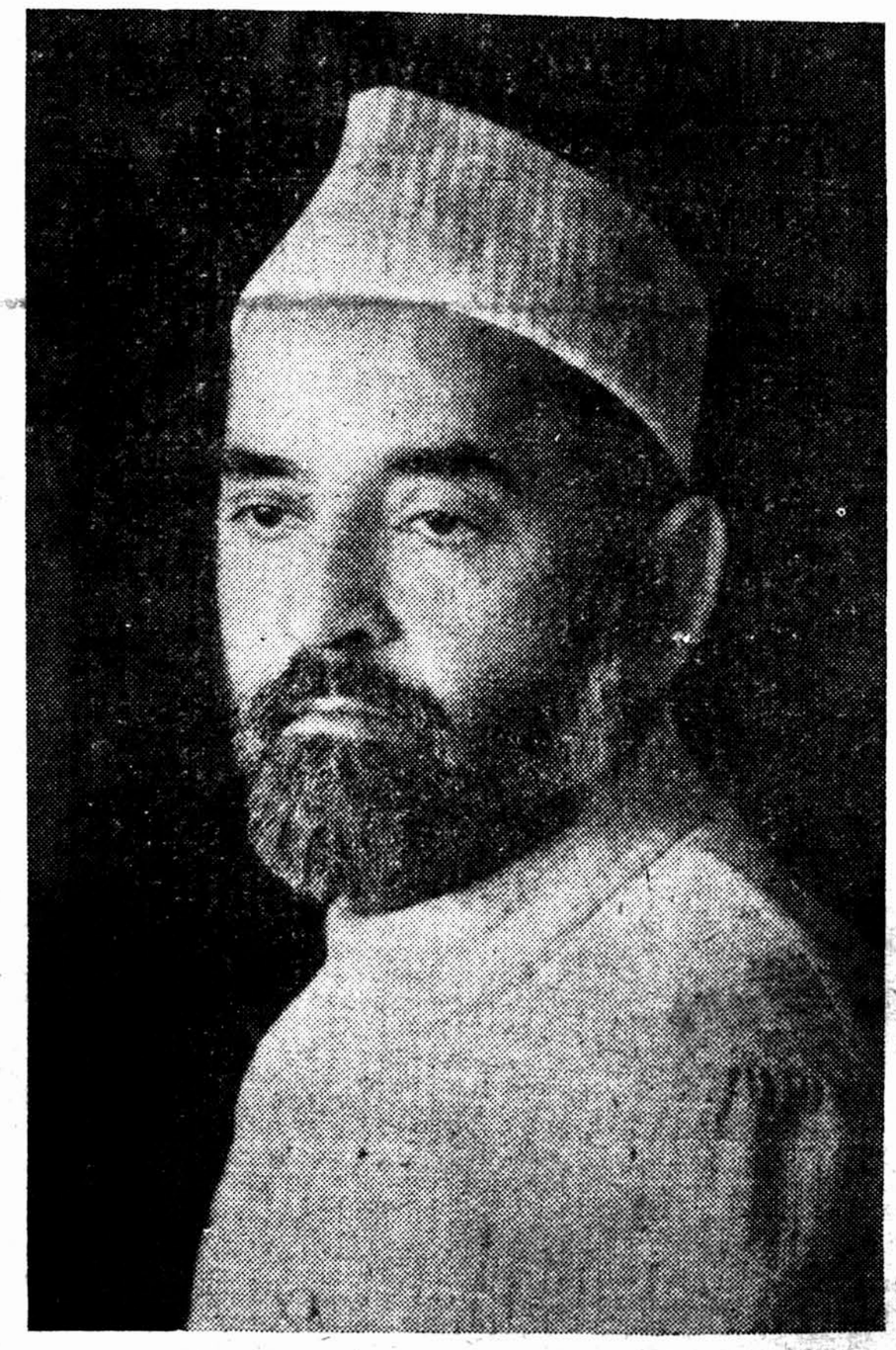
And so, when Gandhiji and the Ali Brothers spoke to them, the students went over to the 'seditionists' in a memorable and historic meeting. One after another they mounted the dais, renounced Government scholarships and stipends, denounced imperialism, and pledged to give all their support to the nationalist cause. There were shouts and slogans and cheers and tears in youthful eyes as the tide of impassioned idealism swept over and engulfed them.

This was the situation which, with a rather odd sense of humour, Doctor (now Honorary Colonel Sir) Ziauddin Ahmed described as "critical" in his famous telegram to several thousand fathers

At any rate, the army of fathers arrived and took the youthful idealists away to the safety of their homes. The University was closed for some weeks (as so often it is closed whenever there is an epidemic in the town). The tide of patriotism and idealistic self-sacrifice ebbed away. But it left behind it a delta-like formation of truer and purer and more substantial idealism.

A small but determined band of professors and students broke away from the official-ridden University and, challengingly, established their own NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY also in Aligarh, across the road from the old institution. The contrast between the two was obvious enough. The one was housed in palatial buildings donated by potentates and plutocrats, the other was set up in patched-up tents and huts, and classes in philosophy and literature and psychology were held in the shade of the trees. The older institution had high-salaried professors, the new one had eminent patriots and self-sacrificing scholars to teach on a pittance. The one was modelled on Oxford and Cambridge, the other on Al Azhar and Nalanda. The medium of instruction was English in one and Urdu in the other. The students of one played expensive English games, put on smart uniforms and sports blazers, while the students of the other wore coarse home-spun khaddar clothes and plied 'charkhas' in their leisure hours.

Like the Kashi Vidyapith or the Gujerat Vidyapith, the National Muslim University (or, to give it its real name, the JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA) was the product of a mass political upheaval, the natural reaction to the anti-national and un-Indian bias of the Government sponsored universities. Apart from Gandhiji who provided the Jamia, as so many other national institutions, the spark of inspiration, the founders of the National Muslim University were the late Doctor Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan and the Ali Brothers. None of them could be said to be an educationist and their main interest was political. They did not have a clear-cut idea of the role that the institution they had founded would play, except in a negative sense—i.e. it would not produce clerks with a slavish mentality, like the other colleges and universities started under the famous Macaulay Scheme.



Dr. Zakir Husain

"It is his vision and his phenomenal spirit of self-sacrifice that has made the Jamia what it is to-day—a symbol and a model of national education, and a manufactory of patriots and public servants."

Inspiring Story

By Jamia's luck—and, one ought to say, the luck of India—one of the students who left the old Aligarh University and joined the Jamia was Zakir Husain, tall and fair, one of the best scholars, a brilliant speaker who had been Vice-President of the Students' Union and a natural leader of youth

The Jamia Millia Islamia which today is celebrating its silver jubilee and has moved up a long way from its tents and thatched huts in Aligarh to a beautiful university town of its own known as Jamianagar, on the outskirts of Delhi, is largely the creation of Doctor Zakir Husain. It is his vision and his phenomenal spirit of self-sacrifice that has made the Jamia what it is to-day—a symbol and a model of national education, a seat of culture and learning, a centre of intense creative literary activity, and a manufactory of patriots and public servants

The story of how Doctor Zakir Husain and his other colleagues of the Jamia have had to struggle for sheer survival during these twenty-five years forms one of the most glorious chapters of our national awakening. The odds they had to fight: Official hostility—many Jamia professors and students have been to jail, its degrees were not recognised and, of course, it received no Governmental grant; public apathy—for years few dared to help or send their sons to an institution which was in disfavour with the Government; the bitter opposition of loyalists, communalists and obscurantists who accused the Jamia (quite wrongly) of being a tool of the "Hindu Congress"; financial stringency—for years the Principal and even the senior most Professors of the Jamia voluntarily received a salary of less than a hundred rupees!

Of the spirit of service and self-sacrifice that has motivated Zakir Husain one can get an idea from the countless offers he has rejected. If only he had agreed, to-day he could have been,

Education Minister in one of the several big States, including Kashmir and Hyderabad, drawing a four figure salary,

Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor of (ironically enough) the Aligarh Muslim University, or

The highest official in the Education department of the Government of India.

Indeed, every one knows that he could very well have been the Education Minister in the present Interim Government, if he had not steadfastly refused the Congress offer, for he does not want himself and the Jamia to be used as a shuttlecock for a political game between the Muslim League and the Congress.

The Man Zakir Husain

The grey hairs in his little French beard that frames his big lion-like face and the handsome premature lines of age on his brow, his weak eyesight and bad health speak of the heavy price he has had to pay for the privilege of serving his people. He has every quality of leadership—an impressive personality, intelligence and imagination, oratorical brilliance, sterling character—but so deep is his devotion to the Jamia and the cause of education that he would not play the political game. There are many who believe that if there is one Muslim who can successfully challenge Mr. Jinnah, it is Zakir Husain. The Muslim Leaguers generally are prejudiced against him because of his friendly associations with the leaders of the Congress, but even among the League leadership he counts many friends and admirers who value him and his institution.

It was only the Basic (Wardha) Education Scheme envisioned by Gandhiji and formulated by a committee under the chairmanship of Doctor Zakir Husain that brought him into the limelight that he had so long and so assiduously shunned. He is sometimes referred to as "Gandhiji's educational conscience-keeper", and it is true that he is a great friend and confidante of the Mahatma. Yet Zakir Husain is no Gandhiite. In one sense he is too modern and, in another, too much of a Muslim to be that. He is not a "political Muslim" like so many of the Leaguers but a devout believer whose Islam is a living reality, who not only believes in it but is one of those rare few who actually act upon it. That is perhaps why he is so cordially hated by some of the top-ranking Leaguers

Educated first at Aligarh and then in Germany, Zakir Husain still retains the simple way of life of the Pathan families domiciled in Eastern U.P. His wife and daughter observe purdah. And on the occasion of a marriage in his family I have myself seen the sedate Doctor Zakir being forced to participate in a sort of ceremonial sword dance

He believes in the brotherhood of man and himself lives a life of extreme simplicity ('not' Gandhian austerity) but he is no Marxist and perhaps not even a socialist in the scientific sense. He distrusts Communism but he is no friend of capitalism. For the sake of Jamia he has had to stretch his hand before Prince as well as pauper, capitalist as well as landlord, but such contacts have left him completely unspoilt. Indeed, among his many qualities one would put Integrity on top, above even his idealistic devotion to a noble cause.

Silver Jubilee Greetings

Thanks to him, Jamia to-day can look back on a quarter century of sterling national and cultural service. It is more than a university though its standard of scholarship is very high, indeed; it is more than a school, though its school serves as a model for the new rational Basic system of education through craft; it is more than an Academy though its Urdu Academy and its publishing house, Maktaba Jamia, regularly bring out more solid books and magazines than any other similar institution in India; it is more than a group of professors though it has on its staff some names great in the fields of literature and scholarship.

More than anything else, Jamia stands for a reassessment of cultural values; for a new system of education which synthesises all that is

(Continued on Page 16)

Humorous Skit

Caps & Captiousness

By J. B. Brace

That men should go off the track to describe a thing is a queer practice that has crept into the English language.

Why, for instance, should a species of black spider be called a widow spider when, for aught one knows, there might be half a dozen live-wire husbands still hanging round the corner. Black may be associated with widowhood as equally as it is with the devil or with blacklegs; but blacklegs are not necessarily black-legged; and the only difference between a blacksmith and a whitesmith is that one works in iron and the other in tin. Perhaps, after all, there are grass widows amongst spiders too

In Adam's Apple we could find a plausible explanation behind the idea that part of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat and pushed forward the thyroid cartilege of the larynx. But what is the connection between love and the apple which wedded together gives us the love apple? There is not a streak of love nor anything of the apple involved, and shorn of all its romantic flavour it turns out to be nothing other than a tomato pure and simple.

The most astounding fact about a catgut is not that it makes a superb violin string or a first rate tennis racket, but that it comes from the sheep, and sometimes from the horse or the ass—but never from the cat. Yet how it came to be called a catgut is as intriguing as how the white cap came to be popularly known as the Gandhi cap, considering that Mr. Gandhi himself does not wear one.

No cap has been more in the news than the Gandhi cap. Only a few days ago it made its triumphant appearance in a South African court where the propriety of wearing a cap was a point raised by the Durban prosecutor. This illustrious gentleman contended that since an Indian was allowed to appear in court with a cap, he should show the same respect to the court as he does to the temple by removing his shoes. He might have gone a step further and demanded that he should worship His Worship.

Now what connection is there between a cap and that thing we call respect? A Hindu shows his respect, or rather, let us say he does not show any disrespect by wearing his cap in court or in the temple, while a Westerner shows his respect by not wearing one—two opposite extremes yet directed to the same purpose. Respect is a thing we can command but not demand of anyone either for ourselves or for others whom we hold in respect. If respect was a thing that could be got for the asking, a universal religion would have been an accomplished thing and the world would have been the better for it.

It is shockingly incongruous, too, that a criminal should be expected to respect the court which is trying to hang him on a charge of murder. Cringelings will bow even to the executioner, but all men do not wear an inferiority complex. To hell therefore with such formalities. I do not salute my barber, nor do I care if he does not salute me. It is enough that he gives me what I want and I give him what he wants. Similarly, what right has a court to demand that a litigant or criminal shall offer salutation? The chief concern of the court being that of administering justice, it should take no count of the fineries of etiquette. Granting, however, that the court has its own ideas of dignity and must needs insist on the observance of etiquette, it must also in turn pay all respects due to a person's station in life and treat the fair sex with more politeness.

I am not aware if there is any law relating to hats, but in accordance with etiquette an officer in uniform does not remove his hat, it being officially an essential part of his uniform. Would he be expected to remove it in court? "Removing the hat is merely a courtesy accorded to the opposite sex, and the only occasion when a man takes off his hat to another man is when the latter is accompanied by a lady, in recognition of the presence of the woman at his side."

But for what reason does a judge don his black cap when pronouncing sentence of death? It could not be out of respect for the condemned man. That would be comic if it was not fundamentally tragic. If on the other hand it has any symbolic value, it would be more in harmony with the occasion if the judge instead of wearing a skull cap balanced a skull on his head. The mere fact that it has been the practice all these years for people to take off their hats in court is no argument for its continuance. It suited them to do so yesterday, but it may not suit them today.

The practice of taking off the hat goes back to the days of chivalry when knight met knight not in combat but in the spirit of 'ahimsa.' Each took off his helmet as proof that he had no cause to fear anything from the other fellow. All the same each was well protected with armour over the rest of his anatomy.

It is very commendable to let a Hindu wear his cap in court on religious or quasi-religious grounds; but if that is all, then it must not be forgotten that there is a revealed as well as unrevealed religion. If therefore a man other than a Hindu feels like the African negro in the Durban court (who, incidentally, called himself a Hindu) that he must wear a cap, the privilege should also be extended to him regardless of his professed religion.

It would be a matter of curiosity to know what would be the position if a Hindu appeared in court with a top hat. Seeing that the point at issue is the wearing of a cap, I don't see how the court should object to the type, colour or shape of the headgear. Yet it is certain that not only would the Durban court but also our own local magistrate disallow it. Why? After all a hat is a hat even if it be on the lines of a wooden bowl, a bazaar basket or a crow's nest.

It is queer that in one case the wearing of a hat signifies respect and in the other it amounts to disrespect. In the Christian church a woman is forced to cover her head, while a man may not enter the church with anything on his head except his hair. I wonder how the Almighty looks upon all such conventionalities. Considering that he dumped Adam into this world without a stitch of clothing, I hardly think He would be embarrassed by such trifling things as hats.

Amber's Rampages In Hollywood

By HAROLD HEFFERNAN

In a few days now, "forever Amber" is scheduled to get under way again at 20th Century-Fox with Linda Darnell in the title role, and it may be that a recapitulation of Amber's rampages in Hollywood will be of interest.

The heroine of Kathleen Winsor's best-seller was a somewhat disorderly wench and she appears to have carried some of her 17th century confusion into contemporary Hollywood. At any rate, when Amber first hit the best-seller lists way back in November, 1944, she stirred up so much opposition that the Hays office (now the Johnston office), official conscience of Hollywood, warned producers not to buy her. The idea behind the warning was that Amber had been tainted by criticism and that if Hollywood took her, the movies also would acquire a number of highly articulate, ready-made critics.

Fox Bags It

But the following summer, she was bought by Darryl Zanuck, who contended that while the Hays office could censor his scripts, his costumes, and every detail of what appeared on the screen, it could not touch his source material; that the admission of any such principle would open up a new field of censorship of an industry that already is highly censored. Zanuck won his point and was given permission. To go ahead and make his picture within, of course, the usual restrictions of the Motion Picture Association code.

This, in itself, provided less of a problem than might generally be imagined. The essence of the code as it pertains to story line is that evil shall not be shown triumphant, and in Miss Winsor's novel Amber built a glittering edifice of evil which turned to ashes in the last chapter. The main censorship problem was a matter of detail.

Lovers Cut Down

The Zanuck forces were equal to this test. With little reluctance they cut down the number of Amber's lovers, since some critics of the novel complained that it had achieved the ultimate in making even sex repetitions and therefore, dull. They would have deactivated some of the lovers even if there hadn't been a living censor in the land.

Then came the casting of the picture. After over 200 tests, Peggy Cummins, a 19-year-old Irish girl with a good stage and screen background in England, was chosen as Amber. Unusually young and demure, Miss Cummins' Amber was to have been a sort of clean-looking tramp. The thing didn't come off and after 39 days of shooting, the production was closed down. This abortive start set 20th-Fox back somewhere in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars.

As a matter of business, the studio would have much preferred an unknown to play Amber, the theory being that the picture would create a new star overnight, giving value to some girl now unrecognized. Furthermore, "forever Amber" is such a well-known title that it was felt no star name was needed to give it marguess value—that it would attract customers to the box office without the appeal of star names.

Blonde Linda

However, after considerable discussion and further testing, Zanuck decided that no one but Linda Darnell could render the role properly—providing her black hair could be successfully treated to an ashblonde dye. This, the experts declare, has been accomplished. Linda has been transformed over a period of six weeks from a brunette to a blonde.

Meantime, the town of Halesowen, England, has pulled copies of "forever Amber" out of the public library and burned them. But there are more than 1,600,000 copies of the book left. It only recently fell out of the best-seller list, after lodging there 19 months. And the book hasn't been published in a dollar edition yet.

And this is the story of Amber's adventures in Hollywood as of to-day. Amber is of special interest because she epitomizes a struggle that is going on, not only in Hollywood, but in the radio and press as well. These are lusty times. The divorce rate and all other statistics bearing on American folkways prove it.

An indication of the nation's tastes is to be found in "the Hucksters", an attack on radio's "soap operas" by Fredrick Wakeman, and many other best-seller besides Amber. There are many who deplore it, including important men in the Motion-Picture industry. But, in the end the movies must provide at least a pale reflection of life as it is lived to-day; not what it might be or what it should be.

"So you're living in the country now. What do you miss most being away from Town?"
"The last train, generally."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
-AND WHEN I STARTED TELLING THIS PRODUCER WHAT A WONDERFUL ACTRESS I AM, HE JUST SAT THERE WITH HIS MOUTH OPEN!
AND HIS HAND IN FRONT OF IT ?
GLADYS PARKER

"I can assure you, sir, we have not the slightest need to advertise these boots."
"Really! D'you mean they squeak for themselves?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

U. S. Nursery Schools

The nursery school has won for itself a permanent place in the educational system of the United States. Education for children of three to five years of age is now regarded in the United States as the coming responsibility of the public education system. Recent policy statements issued by the United States Office of Education and by the National Education Association review wartime extension of educational services to young children and recommend a post-war programme which will increase community responsibility in this area.

While important legislative, financial and organizational problems will require solution, the goal has been clearly set and the road charted which will ultimately bring increased protection and better educational development to the youngest citizens of the nation.

DISCIPLINE FOR DEMOCRACY

The social philosophy underlying the practice of extending educational services to children of three and four includes the now familiar idea that "what children experience during their early years strongly affects their value to themselves and to society". Relating this concept to the necessary disciplines of a democratic culture, the National Education Association, in a pamphlet issued recently, says: "The initiation, growth, and development of democratic disciplines constitute an essential part of education". Such ideas as respect for others, co-operative effort, appreciation of deferred value, fair play, rational thinking, self-reliance, individual freedom and responsibility require continuous education, not waiting upon the compulsory school age of six years.

Although these youngsters cannot read the music, it makes them feel grown-up to have it before them as they play in the nursery school rhythm band.

There are probably more than fourteen million children under six years of age in the United States, of whom at least half are in rural areas. Varying in national, racial, religious, economic and cultural backgrounds, they require educational services of many types. The public school at present serves the important function of "child accounting"—that is, gathering and recording the basic data for each child in the community. Some schools do more than supply factual items about the community's children and plan for their entry into school; they have become a co-ordinating agency for community programmes of child care.

As a form of self-expression, painting has no equal. The development of a sense of colour in the child is soon followed by a sense of form.

In New York City, the Bank Street School, one of the earliest of this type of center in America, was started many years before the war by Harriet Johnson. Teacher's College, a part of Columbia University, has an excellent nursery school, and Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, conducts a model one in connection with its department of Home Economics.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT

Some schools also have been bringing together children of two to six years of age for the purpose of supervised play. These children assemble in groups at regular intervals once, or three times a week under the guidance of a qualified nursery school teacher.

The public nursery school, serving primarily three and four-year-olds is the most significant development of recent years in helping to insure good medical, physical and nutritional care for young children as well as in providing a good environment for work, play and adventure. Work with and through the home and providing parent education as an integral part of the programme, the nursery school has experienced an accelerated development during the war years as a means of meeting problems of child care intensified by the employment of mothers outside the home and the absence of fathers in the armed forces.

The children in the nursery school are divided into age groups and are taken outdoors alternatively on this basis. For example, the older children go out after the morning physical examination while younger ones do modelling, painting, music and so forth. They go out to play while the elder ones work on some project.

At 10 o'clock, crackers and milk are served at tables. In the latter part of the morning, there is a part of restful activity, such as singing or story-telling until it is time for the children to get ready for lunch. Lunch is a hearty meal consisting of meat, two vegetables, salad, dessert and plenty of milk. Around 1 o'clock the children are ready to rest and sleep on little canvas cots. They sleep for an hour or two, depending on their ages. They are served fruit, juice and cookies before going on a "project tour" or walk to places of interest, such as those which have been subjects in their school projects.

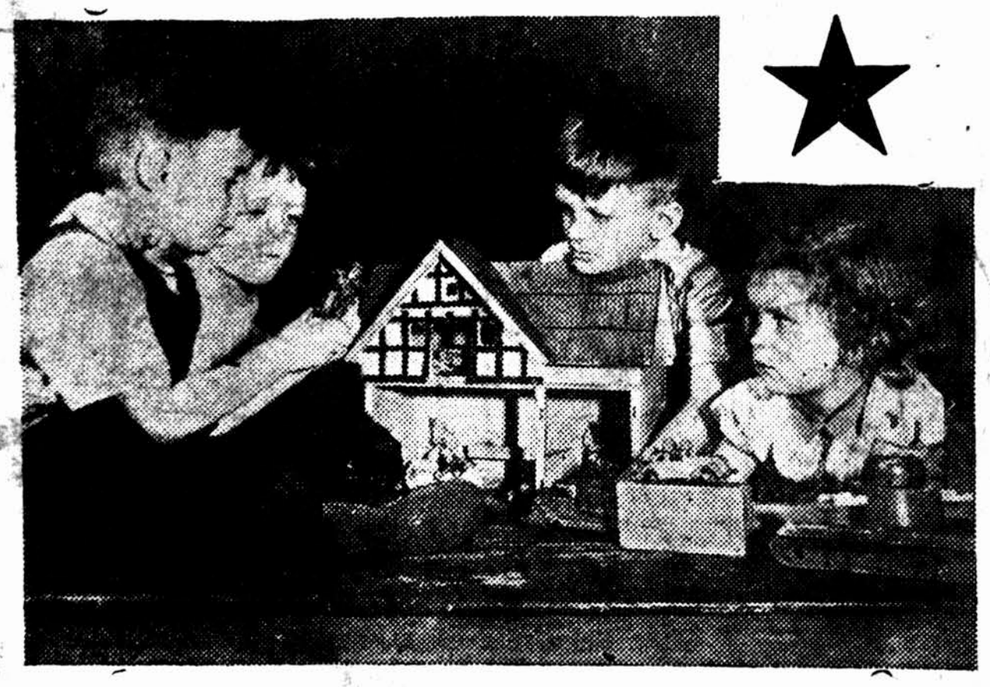
A physical check-up on arrival each morning sets the mother's mind at rest when she leaves her child at a U.S. nursery school.

A post-luncheon nap in the sun is scheduled. The children rest on little canvas cots and sleep for an hour or two, according to their ages.

HOME WORK & PLAY

On their return, each child does whatever activity he has personally selected. This is followed by supper 4-30 o'clock or a substantial "snack" although the child usually gets a meal at home before going to bed. Walks and outdoor play depend on the weather. The "Jungle Gym", a ladderlike affair on which young ones imitate circus animals, is in the yard and also indoors, so that it can be used in good or in bad weather. Even the tiny tots climb all over this apparatus under close supervision.

Almost no effort is made to start a child on his formal education. At some of the schools, however, there are jigsaw puzzles in which simple words are part of the picture. The same thing is also done with numerals and elementary addition. If a child has learned to read at home, he is encouraged to continue at the nursery school.



The young lady on the right obviously prefers dolls to motor mechanics but she is learning to adapt herself with good grace to the rule of the majority.

"Reading" can mean picture-gazing, or it can be the real thing, if the children have learned at home. In general, nursery schools do not teach the "R's" reading, writing and arithmetic.

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